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A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
**DOMINION OF CANADA,**  
AND  
ITS PROVINCES,  
ALSO,  
NEWFOUNDLAND, THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES,  
ANTICOSTI AND LABRADOR,  
WITH AN  
**APPENDIX,**  
CONTAINING INFORMATION OF ESPECIAL INTEREST TO THE EMIGRANT,  
AND A  
**TABLE OF ROUTES,**  
SHOWING THE PROXIMITY OF THE RAILROAD STATIONS, AND SEA, LAKE AND  
RIVER PORTS TO THE CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN  
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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Montreal and Rouses Point, N.Y.:

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seventy-five, by JOHN LOVELL, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics  
at Ottawa.

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## INTRODUCTION.

The object of this work is to give the resident, the traveller and the intending settler the fullest information regarding the Dominion of Canada : its boundaries and general geography ; its vast forests of valuable timber, inexhaustible fisheries, and rich mines of gold, silver, coal and other minerals ; its magnificent system of railways and canals ; its post offices and telegraphs ; its trade, commerce and manufactures ; its shipbuilding and navigation ; its revenue and expenditure ; its political, educational and religious institutions ; its noble lakes and rivers ; its many inducements to the immigrant ; and its early history, present position and future prospects. In addition to a description of the Dominion, there are also descriptions of its provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia—and the North West Territories, Newfoundland, the Island of Anticosti, and Labrador. These descriptions were written for LOVELL'S GAZETTEER OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, from information obtained from the most reliable sources, and before appearing in that work underwent revision at the hands of the following gentlemen (*i.e.*, those provinces with which from their experience and position they were familiar) to whom the Publisher is under deep obligations :

Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., Metropolitan North West Territories.  
Most Rev. Alex. Taché, D.D., Archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba.  
The late Hon. Joseph Howe, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.  
Herbert Crosskill, Esq., Deputy Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia.  
Hon. Thos. Glen, Receiver General of Newfoundland.  
Hon. Thos. Talbot, Member Executive Council, Newfoundland.  
Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Surveyor General of New Brunswick.  
Hon. Joseph Royal, Provincial Secretary, Manitoba.  
Hon. George A. Walkem, Attorney General, British Columbia.  
Lieutenant Col. Sydney Bellingham, M.P., for Argenteuil.  
J. George Hodgins, Esq., LL.D., Deputy Superintendent of Education, Ontario.  
Andrew Russell, Esq., late Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario.  
E. E. Taché, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.  
M. MacLeod, Esq., District Magistrate, Aylmer, Quebec.

Appended to the work is valuable information for intending emigrants—such as the class who should emigrate to Canada, the number of immigrants the country can absorb ; wages and cost of living ; land system, &c., &c. The proofs of this information were submitted to and kindly corrected by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Table of Routes has been prepared with great care, and will be found an important part of the work. It gives the cities, towns, villages and settlements in British North America in alphabetical order, and shews their proximity to Railway Stations and Sea, Lake and River Ports. By its means any desired place can be reached without delay or inconvenience.

Altogether the work will be found a very useful and interesting one.

MONTREAL, February, 1875.

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A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA,  
&c., &c.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA, a Federal Union of Provinces and Territories, comprising all the British possessions in North America, except the Island of Newfoundland. It is bounded E. by the Atlantic Ocean, Davis's Strait, and Baffin's Bay; W. by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean and Queen Charlotte's Sound; N. by the Arctic Ocean; and S., S.E., and S.W. by the United States. Area 3,330,162 square miles,—393,996 square miles larger than the United States. Of this immense area, nearly equaling in extent the continent of Europe, about 700,000 square miles are covered with water.

The total aggregate area of land and inland waters in the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is equal to 350,183 square statute miles. The lineal extent of sea coast, not taking into the calculation the indentations of the land, is computed at 1,164 statute miles for Quebec; at 545 statute miles for New Brunswick; and at 2,170 statute miles for Nova Scotia. Total 1,879 statute miles. The area of the Canadian part of the frontier waters of the St. Lawrence and its large lakes is estimated at 27,094 miles; that of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, from Point des Monts to Anticosti, at 9,201 square miles; that of the Gulf washing the shores of the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and the small French colony of Miquelon, at 78,300 square miles; that of the Baie des Chaleurs between the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick at 1,923 square miles; and that of the Bay of Fundy, between the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at 5,403 square miles. The coast line of British Columbia is estimated at 10,000 miles; that of the North West Territories it is impossible to estimate, so little of it is as yet known. It may not be

out of place to give the area of the countries comprising the continent of Europe, and of the United States, in comparison with that of this great Dominion:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>SQ. MILES</i>
Great Britain and Ireland.....	122,550
France.....	313,350
Russia in Europe.....	2,088,000
Austria.....	240,000
Prussia.....	135,704
Italy.....	123,064
Spain.....	176,956
Norway and Sweden.....	294,000
Turkey in Europe.....	203,600
Holland.....	13,630
Belgium.....	11,410
Portugal.....	35,270
Bavaria.....	28,140
Denmark.....	14,900
Saxony.....	6,777
Switzerland.....	16,235
Greece.....	20,150
Duchies and lesser States.....	80,000
Total area of Europe.....	3,921,935
United States.....	2,939,162
Dominion of Canada.....	3,330,162

*Face of the country.*—It is but natural to suppose that in such a vast extent of country there is every variety of surface—mountain, plateau and valley. Beginning at the Atlantic frontier of Nova Scotia a range of highlands skirts the seaboard and extends inland for 15 or 20 miles. This dislocated range of metamorphic hills nowhere assumes the height of mountains. Sixty miles inland from this seaboard, and nearly parallel thereto, the Cobequid Mountains, some of which are 1,100 feet high, traverse Nova Scotia, from the Bay of Fundy to the Strait of Canso. This range is clothed with a large growth of timber, to its summit, where agricultural products grow luxuriantly. Between the Atlantic and Cobequid ranges is a wide and fertile valley, embracing the entire length of Nova Scotia proper. The third mountainous range, of moderate elevations, traverses the boundary between Quebec and New

Brunswick, from the State of Maine to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Between this range and the Cobequid Mountains, with which it runs parallel, is an extensive plateau of fertile lands embracing nearly the whole of New Brunswick and a large part of Nova Scotia. The coast of Labrador is mountainous. The mountain formations of the country lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Rocky Mountains assume a different direction from the lower mountain ranges above referred to. The country presents a terraced character; the navigation of the principal streams is obstructed by numerous falls and rapids, the result of convulsions of no ordinary nature. The principal part of the mountainous districts runs in the direction of the great rivers and lakes lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Rocky Mountains. On either side of the valley of the estuary of the St. Lawrence is a range of mountainous country. That on the north is called the Laurentides. It terminates easterly at the coast of Labrador and extends up the N. side of the Ottawa for 100 miles, then sweeps round to the Thousand Islands near Kingston, then gains the southern extremity of Georgian Bay, continues along the eastern and northern shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and ultimately reaches the Arctic Ocean; its whole course is about 3,500 miles. This chain varies from hills of 200 feet to that of mountains, culminating near Lake Superior to a height of 2,100 feet. It gives the water shed separating the tributaries of the St. Lawrence from those of Hudson's Bay; but beyond the basin of the St. Lawrence it is traversed by two affluents of this bay, the Saskatchewan and the Churchill, the former taking its source in the Rocky Mountains; while, still farther on, the range becomes the limit of Hudson's Bay rivers, dividing their sources and those of the Back river and other streams, for 800 miles, from the Mackenzie river. In the valleys and lower parts of the Laurentian region there are considerable areas of good land, having a deep, rich soil, and bearing heavy timber. In the higher parts the rigor of the climate scarcely permits the cultivation of the cereals. The southern range (called

Notre Dame Mountains) is a spur of the Alleghanies, which, commencing at the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms a prolonged chain of mountains through the States as far as Virginia. In its course through Canada it runs nearly parallel to the River St. Lawrence at from 20 to 50 miles distance; and passes south of Lake Champlain. Its greatest elevation on the Canadian side (the Shick-shock Mountains on the Gaspé peninsula,) is about 4,000 feet. The Blue Mountains on the S. side of Georgian Bay attain a height of 1,900 feet above the level of Lake Huron. The country lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains is intersected by numerous chains of mountains, with extensive valleys of fertile lands intervening. The Rocky Mountains, the dominant ridge of the continent, stretch from Alaska to California. Some peaks on Canadian territory attain a height of 15,000 feet. Between these mountains and the Pacific coast, are the Selkirk Mountains, the Gold Range, the great central hilly plateau or table land, and the Coast or Cascade Range. All these mountain chains as well as the central plateau have a general N.W. and S.E. course. The Cascade Range is the northward extension of the Sierra Nevada; the central plateau bears a similar relation to the great volcanic arid and hilly table land of the State of Nevada; and the Selkirk and Gold Ranges may be paralleled with the Bitter Root Mountains between Montana and Idaho. The highest points of the Cascade Mountains do not exceed 7,000 feet. The central plateau has an average elevation of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet. The Selkirk Mountains, towards the north, in the vicinity of Cariboo and about the sources of the North Thompson, have a somewhat greater average elevation than the Cascades. The highest known summits of the Rocky Mountains are Mount Murchison, Mount Hooper and Mount Brown, estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 feet. They have never been ascended. Of the principal part of the territory lying around Hudson's Bay little is yet known.

**Minerals.**—The Dominion of Canada contains within its limits almost every variety of mineral wealth. The gold deposits of British Columbia and Nova

Scotia are among the richest existing on the globe. The gold area of Nova Scotia is known to spread over an extent of at least 6,000 square miles. The lodes are regular in structure and preserve their richness to depths of 200 and 300 feet. The gold extracted from quartz rock is remarkably fine and pure. In British Columbia the precious metal is not confined to any one section. It is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, again in the north along the Peace and Omineca rivers, and on Germansen Creek and on Vancouver Island. From the United States frontier to the 53rd degree of latitude, and for a width of from 1 to 200 miles, gold is found nearly everywhere. Profitable gold mines are worked in the county of Beauce, Quebec. Gold is also found in the county of Hastings, Ontario; on the banks of the Shiktehawk, a tributary of the River St. John, (New Brunswick); on the Athabasca, McLeod and Pembina rivers, which flow into the Arctic ocean; and on the North Saskatchewan, Red Deer and Bow rivers, flowing into the Lake Winnipeg. The Blackfeet Indians have been so hostile to miners in the Saskatchewan country that it was only in the neighborhood of the Hudson's Bay Company's forts that continued washing for gold could be carried on. In the neighborhood of Fort Edmonton from \$3 to \$12 worth of gold has frequently been washed in a day by one man. Miners who have visited the gold fields of the North West Territories proclaim them to be enormously rich. Extraordinary deposits of silver ore are found in several islands on the N. shore of Lake Superior; also in numerous veins of argenti-ferous galena scattered over that portion of Quebec to the south of the St. Lawrence. Silver is also found in Nova Scotia, and in the Fraser valley in British Columbia. Copper is abundant in every portion of the Dominion—in British Columbia, the North West Territories, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The copper mines of Ontario are very valuable. On the shores of Lake Huron and Superior copper is found in large quantities. In the province of Quebec extensive and exceedingly productive mining operations are carried on in the

Eastern Townships, at the Harvey, Hartford, Huntington, Capel and Ives mines. The Copper Mountains of the North West Territories are extraordinarily rich, but difficult of access. Lead occurs in many places in the Laurentian range. A mine in rear of Kingston, Ont., has exposed a deposit of remarkable richness and extent. Lead is also found on the N. shore of Lake Superior, often rich in silver, on the shore of Gaspé, in the Eastern Townships, and in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Veins of lead traverse the rocks of Coronation Gulf. Iron occurs in prodigious quantities in the Laurentian range. At Hull, near Ottawa, there is a bed about 90 feet in thickness containing not less than 250,000,000 tons of iron; on the Rideau canal there is a bed 200 feet thick containing double the above amount; and at Marmora there are five beds which are computed to contain an aggregate of 1,000,000,000 tons. These extraordinary deposits are of the magnetic species, yielding 60 to 70 per cent. of pure iron, and occur in the same geological formation from which the celebrated Swedish iron is made. Extensive beds of good iron occur in the Eastern Townships, also in the neighborhood of Lake Nipissing; and at various localities along the N. shore of the St. Lawrence considerable quantities of bog iron ore are found. Near Three Rivers, cast and wrought iron of a very superior quality has been produced from this ore for upwards of a century. At the mouth of the Moisie river, about 300 miles below Quebec, there is a vast deposit of magnetite, estimated to contain about 20,000,000 tons of iron. It lies on the surface in the shape of black sand, perfectly free from sulphur or phosphorous, and the iron manufactured is of superior quality and peculiarly suited to the manufacture of the finest steel, edge tools, &c. Iron is also found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and in the Saskatchewan valley. In the former province it is melted and manufactured on a large scale on the Cobequid Mountains. Chromic iron, a mineral which is highly prized for the manufacture of the chromates of potash and lead, and for the production of many beautiful red, yellow, and green

colors, is found in considerable quantities in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and in the Shickshock Mountains. Iron ochres are distributed in many parts of Canada, and chiefly in association with the bog iron ores. Some of these beds have been partially worked and supply an excellent material, of a great variety of shades of color. The iron ochres of Canada are equal to those of France. Nickel and Cobalt are found in several localities in Canada, but chiefly on the N. shore of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Plumbago or graphite occurs in workable quantities near Ottawa, in rear of Kingston, and near St. John, N.B. Sulphate of barytes, soapstone, lithographic stone, tin, zinc, bisnuth, antimony, magnesia, and manganese are found in several parts of the Dominion. Mica is found in great abundance and of extreme purity in Grenville, on the Ottawa river, and in the township of North Burgess, near the Rideau canal. There are very large deposits of phosphate of lime behind Brockville and at other places in Ontario. Large quantities of iron pyrites are found near these deposits. The conditions are therefore favorable for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and for converting the phosphate of lime into superphosphate for manure. Beautiful serpentine and verd antique marbles are found in different parts of Quebec, and in Cape Breton there is a marble mountain which contains some of the finest specimens of white and colored marble. Springs of petroleum or mineral oil occur in several localities in the S.W. part of Ontario, and from the numerous wells already sunk millions of gallons have been taken. The oil bearing rock (Lower Devonian limestone,) extends over a large portion of the western peninsula; and though one part after another may be exhausted and abandoned, and the exhaustion of the whole region is but a matter of time, it will probably be long before oil boring has travelled over the whole productive district. On the Gaspé peninsula natural springs yielding small amounts of petroleum are found over a considerable area. The oil in this region occurs in the upper Silurian rocks. There are no less than 60,000 acres of peat lands in Quebec,

not including the great bed in the Island of Anticosti, which contains as many more, and at least 30,000 acres in Ontario. In many of the bogs the peat attains a depth of 10 and 20 feet, and even more. It is compressed and used for various purposes, with success, instead of coal. Of the other minerals coal is the most important. It is found in Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, in British Columbia, and in the North West Territories. The coal fields of Nova Scotia are of vast extent and value, and have been worked more or less since the first settlement of the colony by the British. The most important mines are at Pictou and Sydney, C.B. They contain a sufficient quantity to supply the whole steam navy of Great Britain for many centuries to come, and also to meet fully the demands of the other North American colonies bordering on the Atlantic. The coal mines of British Columbia are even more valuable than the gold. Bituminous coal is found on Vancouver Island in several places, especially along the East coast. The coal is of fair quality, superior to the Scotch, but not equal to the Welsh. Veins of coal have been found in other parts of the Province. Anthracite coal, very excellent in quality, is found on Queen Charlotte's Island. The coal fields of New Brunswick cover an area of about 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal is one of the most beautiful of all carboniferous products; it is jet black, brilliant and lustrous, with a conchooidal fracture, and is extremely brittle. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of illuminating oils (of which it yields, by distillation, a large per centage, and of the very best quality,) and gas. The coal mined at Grand Lake is of an excellent quality, being hard, rather lustrous, giving out much heat in burning, and lasting longer than most other coal. The great coal bed of the North West Territories commences 150 miles East of the Rocky Mountains. It is 300 miles in width, and extends over 16 degrees of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. There are no coal mines in Ontario or Quebec. Salt springs, strongly saturated, are numerous in New Brunswick, and salt wells of great richness are worked in the counties of Ontario bordering on Lake Huron. Agates, jaspers,

diamonds, rubies, pearls, feldspar, amethysts, carnelians, chalcedonies, cairngorms, porphyries, &c., are found in several parts of the Dominion.

*Gulfs, Bays, Rivers, Lakes, &c.*—The coasts of the Dominion have numerous indentations, the most remarkable of which are Hudson's Bay—one of the most extensive inland seas on the globe—the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Gulf of Georgia. The hydrographical basin of the St. Lawrence and its estuary comprises an area of about 530,000 square miles. In form it presents an irregular parallelogram running nearly S.W. for about 900 miles, with a pretty uniform breadth of 250 miles; the southern side in its farther progress sweeping round in a wide semi-circle, the diameter of which extends about 900 miles to the N.W. The Great Lakes into which the river expands—Superior, Huron, Michigan, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario,—with its estuary, have an area of about 130,000 square miles, leaving for the lands drained by the river an area of 400,000 square miles. At least 330,000 square miles of these belong to Canada, the remainder constitutes a part of the United States. With the exception of about 50,000 square miles (including the whole of the Gaspé peninsula) in the eastern part of Quebec, the Canadian portion lies wholly on the N. side of the river, while the only part of the United States which does so is situated at the west end of Lake Superior. The principal rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence are the Ottawa, 800 miles long, with many large tributaries; the St. Maurice, 400 miles long; the Batiscan, the Chaudière, the Richelieu, the St. Francis, the Hamilton, the Moisie, the Romaine, the Ste. Anne, and the mighty Saguenay. The other chief rivers in the Dominion are the Saskatchewan, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, traverses 15° of longitude, or a distance of at least 900 miles, and falls into the Great Lake Winnipeg in lat. 55° N. This lake is connected with Hudson's Bay by the Nelson river, about 500 miles in length. Lake Athabasca situated about lat. 59° N., and lon. 110° W., receives, among others, the Peace River and the Athabasca, a large stream rising in the Rocky Mountains near the source of

the Columbia. The Fraser river, the golden stream of British Columbia, rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters the Pacific after a course of about 700 miles. The Columbia, 1200 miles long, also rises in the Rocky Mountains. The Mackenzie, entering the Arctic Ocean, is one of the largest rivers on the globe. East of it, and also flowing into the Arctic, are the Coppermine and Fish rivers. The Gatineau, the Keewa, the Matawan, the Mistassini, the Churchill, the Dumoine, the Miramichi, the Restigouche, the St. John, the Avon, the Clyde, the Grand, the Trent and the Nipigon are all important rivers, and the Great Bear, Great Slave, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Mistassini, St. John, Nipigon and Nipissing are all magnificent lakes, but they are so fully described among the rivers and lakes that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The rivers and lakes of the Dominion number several thousands. Of these descriptions of over 1500, which include all the most important, are given in another part of this work.

*Climate.*—The climate of Canada is nearly the same as that of Norway, Sweden, St. Petersburg, and the S. of Iceland. Both the heat of summer and the cold of winter are much greater than in the corresponding latitudes of Europe. The climate of Nova Scotia is extremely temperate, considering its northern latitude. In Halifax and the eastern counties the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86° in the shade, and in winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer. The climate of New Brunswick is subject to great extremes of heat and cold: the thermometer sometimes rising to 100° during the day and falling in the forest during the night of the same day to 50°. Still the climate is exceedingly healthy and favorable for agricultural operations. The climate of Prince Edward Island is much milder than that of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and is remarkably salubrious. The winter is long and cold, but the summer is eminently fitted for the growth of all ordinary cereals. The winters of Quebec are cold and the summers somewhat similar to those of

France. There are at times in winter snow-falls of 3 or 4 feet and the thermometer sinks very low; but the atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating. The cold, therefore, is not felt to be unpleasant, in fact not nearly so much so as the cold of the winters in England. The climate of Quebec is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. The winter of Ontario is much milder than that of Quebec owing to its being near the lakes. Manitoba and the Saskatchewan country have the same summer temperature as the most favored parts of the St. Lawrence valley, as Central Pennsylvania and Southern New England. The winter isothermal is that of Quebec. The climate of British Columbia varies according to the locality, owing principally to four causes, greater or less distance from the sea and from the vicinity of the mountain regions, difference in the nature and quantity of the vegetable growth, and difference of level. The low portions near the sea and on Vancouver Island have a moderate climate with a general range of from 20° in winter, to 80° in summer. The temperature on the island is lower than on the mainland owing to the prevailing southern winds. Along the coast of British Columbia, for 150 miles inland, the climate is humid, the thermometer rarely falling below 10° or rising above 90°. Rain is abundant during the spring and during the summer and autumn. Snow neither falls heavily nor lies long, and the frosts are not severe, ice being seldom more than an inch thick. In the middle districts the summer heat is intense, and in winter mercury commonly freezes.

*Soil and Productions.*—By far the greater part of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and the country lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean and Vancouver Island is admirably adapted for agricultural pursuits. The soil of Quebec is exceedingly fertile and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops and fruits grow in abundance and perfection. The great wealth of Ontario is the richness of its soil and the favorable nature of its climate for agricultural operations. The extreme S.W.

district of the province is distinguished by its adaptability to the growth of many fruits, shrubs and flowers, which will not come to perfection in any other part of Canada. Here the peach ripens in the open air, the finer kinds of grapes grow well, the tulip tree blossoms, the catalpa is not cut down by frost, the chestnut tree bears, and the finest kinds of apples and pears are cultivated. The valley of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats which extend from it northward to the north branch of Bear Creek, and southward nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its great fertility, and luxuriant forest growth. The soil is generally clay, with covering of rich vegetable mould, and is covered in the natural state with elm, oak, black walnut and whitewood trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar maple. Towards the mouth of the Thames, and on the borders of Lake St. Clair, is an area of natural prairie of about 30,000 acres. It lies but little above the level of the lake, and is in large part overflowed in time of spring floods. The soil of this prairie is a deep unctuous mould, covered chiefly with grass, with here and there copses of maple, walnut, and elm, and with willows dotting the surface of the plain. Along the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior oats and barley grow well, but northward, at the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into Hudson's Bay and into the lakes, it is difficult to raise even potatoes. The natural vegetation in the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys is luxuriant. The soil is an alluvial, black argillaceous mould, rich in organic deposit and resting at a depth of 2 to 4 feet on a tenacious clay soil. Some fields at Red River have been known to produce 20 successive crops of wheat without fallow or manure, the yield being frequently 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. Barley yields enormous returns, with a weight of from 50 to 55 lbs. to the bushel. Oats thrive well. Potatoes are particularly successful, unsurpassed in quality, and the yield remarkably prolific. Turnips, carrots, cabbages and other root crops do nearly as well as potatoes. Buffaloes winter on the prairie grasses up as high as Lake Athabasca, and the horses of the settlers run at large and

grow fat on the grasses they pick up in the woods and bottoms. As an agricultural country British Columbia has been much under-estimated. The tracts of arable land are of very great extent. A portion of these, however, require artificial irrigation. This is easy to be obtained and not expensive, and lands so irrigated are of very great fertility, yielding as much as 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. The tracts of land suitable to grazing purposes are of almost endless extent. On the Cariboo road there is a plain 150 miles long and 60 or 80 wide, and between the Thompson and Fraser rivers there is an immense tract of arable and grazing land. The hills and plains are covered with bunch grass on which the cattle and horses live all winter, and its nutritive qualities are said to exceed the celebrated blue grass and clover of Virginia. In Nova Scotia apples, plums, pears, quinces, cherries, etc., are easily cultivated; grains and root crops do well, and Indian corn will ripen. The climate of New Brunswick is exceedingly favorable for agricultural operations. The average yield per acre is greater than in the State of New York or Ohio. The Island of Prince Edward is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The far greater portion of the Dominion is still covered with forests, chiefly white and red pine, immense quantities of which are annually exported. The principal trees of British Columbia are the Douglas pine, Menzies fir, yellow fir, balsam, hemlock, white pine, cedar, yellow cypress, arbor vitæ, yew, oak, white maple, arbutus, alder, dog wood, aspen, cherry, crab apple, and cottonwood; of the North West Territories, poplar, and oak, spruce, scrub pines, balsam, aspen and birch; of Ontario and Quebec, pine, tamarac, balsam, cedar, maple, birch, poplar, ash, elm, cherry, alder, beech, willow, hemlock, etc.; and of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, oak, beech, birch, maple, ash, poplar, larch, spruce, pine, hemlock, etc.

*Wild Animals.*—These comprise the black bear, grizzly bear, wolf, buffalo, deer, panther, moose, cariboo, wild cat, antelope, prairie dog (a burrowing animal), red fox, silver gray fox, black fox (rare), beaver, muskrat, marmot, squirrel, rabbit, weasel, skunk, raccoon, wolverine, marten, mink, seal, lynx,

ermine, porcupine, Rocky Mountain sheep, otter, fisher, etc. Among birds there are two species of the eagle, four species of the hawk and four species of the owl; also wild swans, wild turkeys, woodcocks, snipes, pigeons, pheasants, ducks of many varieties, grouse, ptarmigan, quail, and wild geese. Among the smaller feathered tribe are many beautiful birds—jays, woodpeckers, blackbirds of numerous and beautiful varieties, wrens, sparrows, thrushes, blue birds, larks, robins, whippoorwills, and two species of humming birds. Besides these there are kites, bitterns, herons, crows, kingfishers, partridges, cranes, swallows, ravens, etc. There are no less than 243 species of birds in New Brunswick, and a list of the birds of North America published in 1856 gives a number of no less than 716. Among reptiles are rattlesnakes and various other kinds of snakes, and lizards. Among fish, cod-fish, salmon, salmon trout, whitefish, mackerel, shad, herring, halibut, bass, sturgeon, maskelonge, etc.; and among shell fish, oysters, crabs, lobsters and turtles.

*Manufactures.*—The principal articles manufactured in Ontario and Quebec are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, glass, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, sewing machines, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.; in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, sawn lumber, ships, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, furniture, leather, nails, machinery, gunpowder, paper, steam engines, locomotives, etc. The manufactures of Prince Edward Island are chiefly for domestic purposes. In British Columbia, the manufactures are very few in number, but water power is everywhere abundant. The latter remark applies generally to the whole Dominion.

*Internal Improvements.*—The canals of Canada are among its most important public works. The most easterly is St. Peters canal leading into the Bras d'Or, Cape Breton; distance 2,300 feet. Next the Shubenacadie canal connecting Halifax with the Bay of Fundy. The St. Lawrence navigation is 2,385 miles long, and eight canals,

one of which is American (the Sault Ste. Marie), have been built to make it practicable for all its length. The Ottawa and Rideau canals complete a second (interior) line of communication from Montreal to Kingston; their united length is 143½ miles. The St. Ours lock and the Chambly canal connect the St. Lawrence and the Hudson, via the Richelieu river and Lake Champlain. Distance from Montreal to New York 456 miles. The following canals are projected: Bay Verte, Caughnawaga, Ottawa and Georgian Bay, Toronto and Georgian Bay, Trenton and Georgian Bay, and Hamilton and Lake Huron.

The railway system of Canada is fast assuming extensive proportions. The first railway was begun in 1835. It was a line 16 miles in length, from Laprairie on the St. Lawrence to St. Johns. The road was opened with horses in 1836, and first worked with locomotives in 1837. The first railway in Ontario, between Queenstown and Chippewa, was opened with horses in 1839. Up to the close of 1872 there had been constructed in the Dominion 3,454 miles of railway, and in 1873, 1,576 additional miles were opened, making a total of 5,030 miles of railway in operation, under 32 corporations. The following are the railways of the Dominion:

Railways.		MILES
Brockville and Ottawa, main line....		87
"    "    "    "    branch....		12
Canada Central.....		28
Canada Southern, main line.....		229
"    "    "    "    branches....		98
Carillon and Grenville.....		12
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora....		25
E. and N. A. Consolidated.....		91
Fredericton Branch.....		22
Glasgow and Cape Breton.....		21
Grand Trunk, main line.....		797
"    "    "    "    branches....		573
Great Western, main line.....		229
"    "    "    "    branches....		264
Hamilton and Lake Erie.....		31
Intercolonial, main line.....		562
"    "    "    "    branches....		15?
Kingston and Pembroke.....		18
London and Port Stanley.....		25
Massawippi Valley.....		34
Midland, main line.....		87
"    "    "    "    branch.....		22
Montreal and Vermont Junction.....		26
Montreal, Chambly and Sorel.....		85
New Brunswick and Canada, main line		94
"    "    "    "    branches....		27
Northern, main line.....		115
"    "    "    "    branch.....		237

Railways.—Continued.		MILES
Prince Edward Island, main line....		147
"    "    "    "    branches....		53
Quebec and Gosford.....		27
Rivière du Loup.....		20
South Eastern.....		65
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly.....		42
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....		54
St. Lawrence and Industry.....		12
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, main line.		143
"    "    "    "    branch....		71
Toronto and Nipissing.....		88
Welland.....		25
Wellington, Grey and Bruce, main line.		129
"    "    "    "    south. ext.		66
Whitby and Port Perry.....		19
Windsor and Annapolis.....		116

Total..... 5,030

Besides the above, charters have been granted, since Confederation, to over fifty new railway companies, the most important of which are the Canada Pacific, length 2,500 miles; Kingston and Pembroke, 140 miles; Northern Colonization, 142 miles; North Shore, 192 miles; Sault Ste. Marie and Bracebridge, 280 miles; Ontario and Quebec; Rivière du Loup,—miles; Montreal and Ottawa Junction, 81 miles; London, Huron and Bruce, 105 miles; Levis & Kennebec, 82 miles; St. Francis and Lake Megantic, 65 miles; Richelieu and Drummondville, 60 miles; Ottawa and Gatineau, 120 miles; and Brantford and Port Burwell, 45 miles.

*Telegraphs.*—There were six telegraph companies in the Dominion in 1873—the Montreal, the Dominion, the New York, Newfoundland and London, the New Brunswick, the Nova Scotia, and the Fredericton and St. John. The lines of the three latter are leased and worked by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Montreal is the leading telegraph company in the Dominion. It was incorporated in 1847, three years after the first line was opened in the United States, and has now 19,000 miles of line, and 1050 offices, including branches. It connects with all parts of the United States and Maritime Provinces, and with cables to Cuba and Europe, and transmits messages to any of its stations at 25 cents for 10 words, or 15 cents between places not more than 12 miles apart. The Dominion Company extends from the city of Quebec to Sarnia, and the New York, Newfoundland and London company connects with the Atlantic cable at Heart's Content.

*Postal Service.*—Canada enjoys the great advantage of cheap postage and an excellent system of postal communication. In 1851, the first great step towards cheap postage was taken by the introduction of a uniform postage rate of five cents. But it was not until 1868 that the nearest approach to the British penny post that can be expected was made by the establishment of a uniform rate of three cents. The result has been highly satisfactory and encouraging. In Dr. Hodgins' "School History of Canada," (published by Mr. John Lovell, in 1866,) it is stated that "in 1766, when the celebrated Benjamin Franklin was Deputy Postmaster General of British North America, there were only three post offices in Canada, and 180 miles of post route, from Montreal to Quebec. In 1791 there were ten post offices and 600 miles of post route; in 1830 there were 150 post offices and 2,500 miles of post route; in 1840 the number of offices had been increased to 405, and miles of post route to 5,737." Since the year 1840 the progressional growth of the department has continued until, by the report of the Postmaster General for 1872, we find that there were in that year 4,155 post offices, and 33,415 miles of post route, including British Columbia and Manitoba. The estimated number of letters by post in the year 1872 was 30,600,000; gross postal revenue, \$1,193,062; postal expenditure, \$1,369,163.

*Patents.*—A new Patent Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1872, which opened to all inventors, whether foreigners or residents of Canada, the privilege of taking out patents in Canada, on condition that the articles patented shall be manufactured in Canada. The opening of the Canadian Patent Office to foreigners has already led to many applications for patents by them; and it is believed that the result will prove to be highly advantageous to the public, and particularly to the manufacturing interests of the Dominion. The Act permits the patent to be issued for periods of five, ten or fifteen years at the option of the inventor. About 7 per cent. of the patents issued are for ten years; about 10 per cent. for fifteen years; and 83 per cent. for five years. The following

table exhibits the proceedings of the Patent Office of Canada since Confederation, July 1, 1867:

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Applications for Patents	369	570	781	626	279	752
Patents granted	218	546	580	556	512	670
Caveats	...	...	60	132	151	184
Transfers Registered	198	337	470	431	445	327
Designs Registered	5	6	12	24	22	17
Trade Marks Registered	54	32	50	72	106	108
Copyrights	...	34	62	66	115	87
Timber Marks	...	...	...	199	105	64
Assignments of Trade Marks	...	...	...	...	...	11

Fees received in 1867, \$8,110; in 1868, \$11,052; in 1869, \$14,214.14; in 1870, \$14,540.07; in 1871, \$14,097; in 1872, \$19,578.65.

*Fisheries.*—The fisheries of the Dominion are the finest in the world; they are almost illimitable, and they are inexhaustible. The great variety and superior quality of the fish are as remarkable as the multitudes in which they are found, and supply a wealth that makes full amends for any rigor of climate or defects of soil on any of the coasts in their vicinity. As respects salmon there is a fishing line on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence of over a thousand miles in length, into which very numerous tributaries flow. On the S. shore, taking in the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, it is of greater length. In British Columbia salmon are very abundant and of excellent quality. The actual value of the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion for the season of 1872, for purposes of trade, was \$9,570,116, being an excess over that of the preceding year of \$114,893. About 1,500 decked vessels and 17,000 open boats are engaged in the fisheries of the Dominion, employing some 42,000 men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely, by this industry, in the various fishing communities, exceeds 200,000 souls. The collections from Fishing Rents, License Fees, Fines, &c., for the fiscal year of 1872, amounted to \$10,498, and the expenditure of the branch was \$43,683. Under the Treaty of Washington, Art. 18, United States citizens have liberty of fishing, except shell fish, in common with British sub-

jects, and of drying their nets and curing their fish on the coasts, &c., of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, provided they do not interfere with private property or with British fishermen. This liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, the salmon, shad, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers being reserved exclusively for British fishermen. Article 19 of the Treaty gives British subjects the same privileges on the eastern shores of the United States, north of the 39th parallel.

*Commerce.*—According to the last report of the Minister of Customs, the gross value of goods imported into the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872, was \$111,430,527; the goods entered for consumption during the same period \$107,709,116; and the value of exports \$82,639,663, giving a gross aggregate sum of \$194,070,190 as the value of the trade of the Dominion with countries outside its boundaries. This increase in the inward and outward trade, as compared with previous years, is observable under all the various classifications of the Tariff, a certain indication of the commercial progress of Canada. The following figures show the immense increase of the trade of the Dominion since Confederation:

Years.	Total Trade.
1866-67	\$ 94,791,860
1867-68	119,797,879
1868-69	130,889,946
1869-70	148,387,829
1870-71	170,266,589
1871-72	194,070,190

The increase alone of the last three years is almost as large as the total trade in 1850 (\$29,703,497.) The chief items of exports for the last fiscal year, 1871-72, exclusive of British Columbia and Manitoba, were:

Produce of the Mine.....	\$ 3,936,608
"    "    Fisheries.....	4,348,508
"    "    Forest.....	23,685,382
Animals and their products.....	12,416,613
Agriculture.....	13,378,562
Manufactures.....	2,389,435

It thus appears that the product of the forest is the largest item of exports of the Dominion; and it will probably be a growing one for many years to come. The values of the principal articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of

the Dominion, exported during the last two years show a general increase:

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Produce of the Mine....	\$3,221,461	\$3,936,608
"    "    Fisheries	3,904,275	4,348,508
"    "    Forest...	22,352,211	23,685,382
Animals and their products.....	12,582,925	12,416,613
Agricultural products..	9,853,146	13,378,562
Manufactures.....	2,201,381	2,389,435

The value of goods entered for consumption from Great Britain increased from \$49,168,170 in 1870-71, to \$61,900,702 in 1871-72, and the amount entered for consumption from the United States during the same periods respectively was \$29,022,387 (1870-71), and \$34,217,969 (1871-72.) The value of Canadian exports to Great Britain increased from \$24,173,224 in 1870-71, to \$25,637,996 in 1871-72; and to the United States from \$30,975,642 in 1870-71, to \$31,896,816 in 1871-72. The shipping returns exhibit a considerable increase in the tonnage, both British and Foreign, engaged in the carrying trade with countries outside of the Dominion, both by sea and upon its inland waters, the total aggregate tonnage so employed being, for 1869-70, 11,415,870; for 1870-71, 13,126,028; and for 1871-72, 12,546,600, exclusive of British Columbia. The following is an exhibit of the total number and tonnage of vessels built in the Dominion of Canada, and also of those registered in Canada, for each fiscal year since Confederation:

Built.		Registered.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1868....355	81,239	539	119,692
1869....336	96,339	526	124,48
1870....329	93,166	494	110,752
1871....389	106,101	540	121,724
1872....414	114,065	568	127,371
1,822	497,001	2,663	599,047

From this it will be seen that the shipbuilding trade has been steadily progressive, the tonnage of 1872 having been more than 27,000 tons greater than the tonnage of 1868, and that, with the exception of 1870, each year has shown an increase in the tonnage of vessels built over the year which preceded it. The following table shows the per centage of tonnage contributed by each Province of the vessels

built during the five years already referred to :

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Ontario .....	5	6	5	7	9
Quebec .....	31	33	21	20	12
Nova Scotia.....	36	28	26	41	47
New Brunswick..	28	33	38	32	32

The per centage of vessels registered in each Province, during the same five years, is as follows :

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Ontario.....	6	6	6	8	8
Quebec .....	32	31	23	23	20
Nova Scotia.....	42	35	40	39	36
New Brunswick..	18	28	31	30	35

The tonnage of the four largest maritime powers, in 1869, was as follows : Great Britain, 5,516,434 tons ; United States, 4,318,309 tons ; France, 1,042,811 tons ; Dominion of Canada, 819,096 tons. The Dominion of Canada is, therefore, the *fourth maritime power in the world*. But, in proportion to population, she owns more tonnage than any country in the world.

**Education.**—Canada has no national system of education. In Ontario the school system is a partial adaptation of the best features of the systems of New York, Massachusetts, Ireland and Germany, blended and modified to suit the circumstances of the country, but differing also in several points of importance from all other school systems. Some of the chief points of difference are : 1. Religious instruction is provided. 2. The chief executive is a non-political and permanent officer. 3. It prohibits the use of foreign books in the English branches of instruction, except by special permission, thus preventing heterogeneous text books and those inimical to our institutions. 4. It provides for the supply of maps, school apparatus, prize and library books, to all the schools, direct from the department, and grants 100 per cent. on local appropriations for such purposes. 5. It provides for the pensioning of superannuated or worn out teachers. 6. It provides for taking and recording meteorological observations at ten selected county grammar schools, results being published periodically. In 1871 the Legislature of Ontario made all common schools in that province free, to be supported by Provincial grants and local taxes, and made the education of children com-

pulsory on parents and guardians. The educational institutions of Ontario comprise 4,598 public schools, 102 grammar schools, 298 private schools and academies, 20 colleges and universities, a college of technology, and a provincial model farm, with a school or college of agriculture. The educational institutions of Quebec are divided into Superior, Secondary, Normal, Special, and Primary schools. The first division comprises the universities and schools of theology, law and medicine. The second classical colleges, industrial colleges and academies. Under the head Special come the deaf and dumb asylums, the agricultural colleges, and boards of arts and manufactures ; and under the head Primary all the elementary and model schools. The Protestant minority were in a very unfavorable position, as far as their educational interests were concerned, until 1868, when a very satisfactory act was passed granting them separate schools. In 1871 there were 4,028 schools of all kinds in the Province of Quebec. Education in Nova Scotia is not compulsory but it is free to all classes. There is a Provincial Normal school for the training of teachers, and there are also academies, colleges and common schools. The academies and common schools are under the control of the Government ; the colleges are sectarian. There are nearly 1,600 public schools in the province having nearly 100,000 pupils in daily attendance. In New Brunswick, a new School Act was passed in 1871. By it school trustees of each district are bound to provide school accommodation for all persons therein, between the ages of 5 and 20, free of charge. In addition to the provincial grant, a tax is levied in each county equal to 30 cents per head, and a local fund sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the law (including a poll-tax of \$1 per head) is raised by the localities. Serious objection has been raised to this act by the Roman Catholic population, who desire to use their own taxes for schools under their own management, and not subject to the government inspection, examination of teachers, regulations respecting text books, &c. The educational institutions supported by law are a Provincial

University, a Training or Normal school for teachers, and a system of common schools ranging from the primary to the grammar or high school department. The common schools are non-sectarian and free to all. The schools of Prince Edward Island are free to all. Excellent school systems have been provided for Manitoba and British Columbia. Religious instruction forms part of the common school system of each section of the Dominion.

*Religious Denominations.*—There is no State Religion in the Dominion of Canada, all denominations being regarded equally by the Government. The clergy depend for subsistence upon the voluntary contributions of their congregations or upon funds appropriated for this purpose. The principal sects are the Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists. There are 15 Church of England dioceses in Canada, viz.: the Metropolitical diocese of Montreal, and the dioceses of Nova Scotia, Fredericton, Quebec, Ontario, Toronto, Western Toronto, Huron, Algoma, Rupert's Land, British Columbia, and four recently formed in the North West Territories. There are 19 Roman Catholic dioceses, viz.: the archdioceses of Halifax, Quebec, Toronto and St. Boniface, (Manitoba), and the dioceses of Montreal, Rimouski, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Ararat, St. John, (N.B.), Chatham, (N.B.), Charlottetown (P.E.I.), Satala, (Red River,) and Anemour, (Mackenzie River.) The following table, taken from the census of 1871, shows the various religious denominations and the number of their communicants in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:

Church of England...	494,049
Church of Rome.....	1,492,029
Church of Scotland.....	107,259
Presbyterians.....	437,439
Baptists.....	239,943
Wesleyan Methodists.....	378,548
Episcopal Methodists.....	93,958
New Connexion Methodists.....	32,436
Congregationalists.....	21,829
Bible Christians.....	18,544
Unitarians.....	2,275
Other Denominations.....	144,122
Jews.....	1,115
Without Creed, &c.....	22,620
Total.....	3,485,716

*Public Works.*—The public works of the Dominion consist of a canal and railway system, together with certain public buildings. The canal system was devised to overcome the impediments to navigation found in the St. Lawrence, and connect with the Great Lakes and Great West. The canals of the Dominion are as follows:

Name.	MILES
St. Peters.....	1
Chambly.....	12
St. Ours.....	8
Lachine.....	11
Beauharnois.....	11
Cornwall.....	12
Williamsburg.....	27
Welland.....	27
Burlington Bay.....	126
Rideau.....	7
Ottawa Canals.....	7
Total.....	219

The Dominion Government works 712 miles of railway in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and 200 miles in Prince Edward Island, and has contracted for the construction of a railway from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific, through British territory; length 2,500 miles. The public buildings maintained by the Dominion are the Houses of Parliament and Governor's residence at Ottawa; and all custom houses, post offices, drill sheds, barracks, &c., also a geological museum, observatories, and all lighthouses in the Dominion. It also maintains harbours of refuge, public roads, and slides and booms. It has 3 sea-going and 2 river steamers, and 6 marine police schooners, employed in protecting the fisheries.

*Divisions.*—The Dominion of Canada is composed of seven Provinces and the North West Territories. The area of the several provinces with their population, in 1861 and 1871, is shown in the following table:

Province.	Area sq. miles.	Population. 1861	Population. 1871
Ontario.....	107,780	1,396,001	1,620,851
Quebec.....	193,355	1,111,568	1,191,516
Nova Scotia.....	21,731	330,857	387,810
New Brunswick.....	27,322	252,047	285,594
British Columbia.....	213,500	34,816	50,000
P. E. Island.....	2,134	80,861	94,021
Manitoba.....	14,340		11,953
N.W. Territories.....	2,750,000		28,700
		3,330,162	3,206,228
			3,650,485

**Cities.**—The following are the cities of the Dominion of Canada, and their population in 1871:

Montreal.....	117,225
Quebec.....	59,690
Toronto.....	58,092
Halifax.....	29,582
St. John.....	28,805
Hamilton.....	26,716
Ottawa.....	21,545
London.....	16,826
Kingston.....	12,407
Three Rivers.....	7,570
Charlottetown.....	7,500
Fredericton.....	6,006
Victoria.....	4,540
St. Hyacinthe.....	3,746
Winnipeg.....	3,000

**Immigration.**—The number of immigrants who have arrived and settled in Canada is much less than the number who have hitherto gone to the United States; but the probability is that within the next fifty years the balance will be redressed, from the fact that the United States have already disposed of their large tracts of fertile lands, while Canada is opening up immense and fertile territories for the settler. The really cultivable area of the United States is confined within much smaller limits than is generally supposed, from the fact that immense and wide deserts are found in place of cultivable territory, with comparatively very little exception, over all the region west of the 100th degree of west longitude, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Canada, on the other hand, has yet an immense extent of fertile territory unsettled, which can absorb many millions of settlers. As regards the land system of the Dominion it may be stated that in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last named Province ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific railway, the lands are held by the several Provincial governments. In several of the provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal. The lands in the province of Manitoba and the North West Territories are held by the Dominion Government, which at present gives free grants of 160 acres in Manitoba on condition of settlement. Dominion lands are also sold for \$1

per acre. The total area of lands, the property of the Dominion, exclusive of Labrador and the Islands in the Arctic sea, is computed to be 2,207,725 square miles, or 1,412,304,000 acres. Of this 32,000,000 acres are mostly unfit for cultivation, 76,800,000 acres are prairie lands with occasional groves or belts of timber, 298,384,000 acres are timber lands with occasional prairies, all of it suitable for the growth of wheat and other cereals, 594,048,000 acres suitable for the cultivation of barley, potatoes and the grasses, and with sufficient timber, and 411,072,000 acres rock and swamp, in which the timber growth disappears, and which may be considered as the fur-bearing region. Surveys of the whole of this immense tract are being prosecuted. The number of immigrants who arrived in Canada from 1851 to 1871 was 1,124,844, of whom only 446,688 settled in Canada, the rest going to the United States. The total number of arrivals in 1871 was 65,722, of whom only 27,773 remained in Canada. During the first 9 months of 1872 there arrived 68,958 immigrants, 37,041 of whom settled in this country.

**Government.**—The system of Government of the Dominion of Canada is monarchical in its most popular form. The Executive consists of a Governor General (who represents the Queen), a Privy Council composed of 13 members, a Senate of 80 members, appointed for life, and a House of Commons of 206 representatives, elected every 5 years. No bill can become law unless sanctioned by the three branches. The Governor General is Commander in Chief of the army and militia, and of the navy in British North American waters; and has the sole pardoning power. The Dominion is divided into 12 military districts. The law requires that every able bodied man be enrolled for its defence. An enrolment takes place each year in February.

**Judiciary.**—The laws and forms of judicial procedure are not alike throughout the Dominion. The law of Quebec is derived in great part from French sources. At the time of the conquest it consisted, for the most part, of the *Coutume de Paris*, and the *Edicts* and *Ordinances* of the French kings. Where these were silent the Civil

(Roman) Law was appealed to, as furnishing rules of written reason. In certain matters the Canon Law was also in force. Upon the acquisition of the country by Great Britain, the English Constitutional and Criminal Laws were introduced, the English form of wills allowed, and English rules respecting evidence in commercial cases established. All these laws have from time to time been modified by the Imperial and Canadian Parliaments. The *Code Civil de Quebec* now supersedes all but the English and Statutory Criminal Law. In 1791, the French Canadian Law was repealed in Ontario (then Upper Canada) and in its place was substituted the laws of England. The common law of England is the law of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. The laws of Manitoba are the same as those of Quebec. The Courts of Justice in Ontario are a Court of Error and Appeal, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Common Pleas, Court of Chancery, Court of Impeachment, Court of Quarter Sessions, Practice Court, Heir and Devisee Court, County Courts, Division Courts and Recorders' Courts. Those in Quebec are a Court of Queen's Bench, Superior Court, Circuit Court, Court of Vice Admiralty, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Special Sessions, and Recorder's Court. Those in New Brunswick are a Supreme Court, Court of Vice Admiralty, Court for the trial and punishment of Piracy, Probate Court, Court of Marriage and Divorce, Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, and Justice Courts. Those in Nova Scotia are a Supreme Court, Court of Vice Admiralty, Court of Error, Court of Probate, Court of Marriage and Divorce, Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and Justice Courts. Those in Prince Edward Island are a Supreme Court of Chancery, Court of Vice Admiralty, Court of Marriage and Divorce, Court of Probate and Wills, and Insolvent Court. In Manitoba there is a Court of Queen's Bench composed of 1 chief and 2 assistant justices; and in British Columbia a Supreme Court with 1 chief and 2 assistant justices. The Supreme Courts and Courts of Queen's Bench are the highest in the Dominion. An appeal lies from their decisions in certain

cases to the Privy Council in England. There are in Ontario 3 chief justices, 1 chancellor, 5 puisné judges, 2 vice chancellors, and 37 county judges; in Quebec, 2 chief justices and 24 puisné judges; in New Brunswick, 1 chief justice, 4 puisné judges, and 5 county judges; in Nova Scotia, 1 chief justice and 6 puisné judges; and in Prince Edward Island, 1 chief justice and 3 puisné judges.

**Salaries.**—The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada receives \$47,517.55 per annum, and is provided with a residence at the capitol also with secretaries, aides-de-camp, clerks and messengers. The Lieutenant Governors of Ontario and Quebec receive \$10,000 per annum, and those of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, \$8,000 per annum. The chief justices of the Dominion receive \$5,000 per annum, and the puisné judges \$4,000; Senators and Commoners, \$8 a day or \$1000 each session; members of the Privy Council, \$7,000 per annum, except the premier, who receives \$8,000; Adjutant General of Militia, \$3,000 per annum.

**Revenue.**—The revenue of the Dominion is derived from imports on foreign merchandise, excise, public works (including railways), post offices and bill stamps. The revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, was \$20,714,813; the expenditure for the same period \$17,589,468, leaving a surplus of \$3,125,345. We subjoin a comparison of the items of Revenue for 3 years:

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Customs...	\$9,334,212	\$11,841,104	\$12,787,982
Excise.....	3,619,622	4,295,944	4,735,651
Post Office.	573,566	612,630	692,374
Public Works }	1,006,844	1,146,240	1,211,729
Bill stamps	184,047	188,319	191,918
Miscellaneous }	848,035	1,256,323	1,095,159

Totals.. 15,512,225 19,335,560 20,714,813

An examination of these figures shows the gratifying fact of progressive increase under every head, with one very trifling exception. The debt of the Dominion on the 1st of July, 1872, was \$122,400,179 incurred in the construction of public works, canals, railways, &c. Total assets of the Dominion, \$40,213,179, net debt, \$82,187,072. There were 33

banks in operation in the Dominion on the 31st July, 1873, with a paid up capital of \$56,101,959. The amount of notes in circulation was \$29,516,046, and discounts, \$122,077,754. The deposits of the chartered banks showed an amount of \$68,677,737, and the Post Office Savings banks, \$3,410,980.25. There were of Dominion notes in circulation on the 31st July, 1873, \$11,062,988.23. The chartered banks have agencies and branches in every important place in the Dominion.

*Indians*.—The Indians in the Dominion of Canada are under the superintendence of the Minister of the Interior, who is the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and as such has the control and management of the lands and property of Indians. The persons deemed Indians are: 1. All persons of Indian blood, reputed to belong to the particular tribe, band or body of Indians interested in such lands or immovable property, and their descendants. 2. All persons residing among such Indians, whose parents were, or are, or either of them was or is, descended on either side from Indians or an Indian reputed to belong to the particular tribe interested in such lands, and the descendants of all such persons. 3. All women lawfully married to any of the persons included in the above classes, the children, issue of such marriages, and their descendants. None but persons deemed Indians are permitted to settle on Indian lands. From the statement of population contained in the last official report (1872) it appears that the Indian tribes of Ontario number 12,886; of Quebec, 8,657; of Nova Scotia, 1,835; of New Brunswick, 1,324; of British Columbia, 28,520; and of the North West Territories, 50,000. The most populous tribes in Ontario are the Six Nation Indians, who, in 1870, were estimated at 2,868; the Chippewas of Lake Huron, estimated at 1,846; the Chippewas of Lake Superior, estimated at 1,502; and the Manitoulin Island Indians estimated at 1,604. The Iroquois, or Six Nation Indians of Ontario, are chiefly descendants of the Iroquois who adhered to the royal cause during the American Revolution, and who settled in Upper Canada when the American colonies established their independence. They obtained a large grant of land on the

Grand River. In the province of Quebec, the largest bodies are the Nasquapees of the Lower St. Lawrence, numbering 2,860, and the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, numbering 1,650. In New Brunswick, at Indian Village, Indian Point, opposite Fredericton, is located a body numbering about 300. There are also about 400 in Northumberland and 265 in Kent. In Nova Scotia, there are a few in every county. The aboriginal inhabitants of the country lying between Red River and the Rocky Mountains are divided into two great classes, the Prairie Indians and Thickwood Indians—the first comprising the Blackfeet with their kindred tribes of Bloods, Lurces, and Peagins; as also the Crees of the Saskatchewan and the Assiniboines of the Qu'Appelle; and the last composed of the Rocky Mountain Stonies, the Swampy Crees, and the Saulteaux of the country lying between Manitoba and Fort Ellice. The Prairie Indians live on buffalo, and in large camps, and are warlike; the Thickwood Indians live on deer, &c., in small parties, and are peaceable. The Blackfeet occupy the immense tract of country between the Saskatchewan and the frontier, a large portion of which is arid and sandy, being a true extension of the great American desert, which extends from the fertile belt of the Saskatchewan to the borders of Texas. It thus happens that the most active trading relations of the Blackfeet are more easily carried on with the Americans on the Upper Missouri, and the product of their robes, &c., generally finds its way down the waters of the Missouri. In British Columbia Indians are found over the whole province. They are generally quiet, peaceable, and very intelligent, with great natural power of observation. A large number of them are instructed by Anglican and Roman Catholic missionaries. There are about fifty schools for Indian children established in the Dominion, principally in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Some of the teachers are paid out of the Indian fund; others are supported by various societies. The number of pupils is about two thousand. Among the functions of the Indian Department are the distribution of seed and agricultural implements; the erection of school houses; the relief of the aged and infirm;

and other like acts of charity and assistance.

*History.*—Canada has its name from the Iroquois word *Kanata*, signifying a collection of huts, and which the early European discoverers mistook for the name of the country. It was first discovered, in 1497, by Sebastian Cabot, and partly explored by Jacques Cartier between 1535 and 1543; but the first settlement made by Europeans was in 1605, at Port Royal, Acadia, (now Annapolis, Nova Scotia,) by de Monts, a Frenchman. In 1608 a permanent settlement was made by Champlain upon the present site of Quebec, Canada being then called New France. The mode of colonization was semi-religious. Bands of Jesuit and Recollet missionaries penetrated the country in all directions, endeavoring to convert the Indians to the Christian faith. Garrisoned forts were erected at all the prominent points, and the ensuing century was chequered by contests with the Indians, especially the Iroquois, a fierce tribe which continually harassed the French, the latter being aided by the less powerful Hurons. Between 1614 and 1713 Acadia was several times taken by the British and restored to France, but in the last named year it finally became a British possession, together with Newfoundland. The French then erected strong fortifications at Louisbourg, Cape Breton, but these were also taken by the British. The first Legislature of Nova Scotia met in 1758. In the following year the illustrious Wolfe captured Quebec, and three years later French power in this quarter of the globe ceased. After the taking of Quebec the country was placed under military rule. The French Canadians were guaranteed the free use of their religion, and their clergy remained in the enjoyment of their former rights. The ancient criminal law was, however, superseded by the Criminal Law of England. In 1774 a Legislative Council, composed of 23 members, was appointed to assist the governor. The American revolution soon after convulsed the continent, and Canada was again the theatre of contending hosts. The American army of invasion advanced without much difficulty over large tracts of the country, but received a check at Que-

bec, where Montgomery fell in 1775. In 1784 the present limits of New Brunswick were divided from those of Nova Scotia, and erected into a separate Province by a special constitutional charter, the administration of which was confided to Colonel Carleton. The first Legislature of New Brunswick met in 1785. In 1791 Quebec was divided into two provinces, and representative government introduced, an event which, though far from satisfying the French Canadian party, was nevertheless, a step in that direction. The first Legislature of Lower Canada met in 1791, that of Upper Canada in 1792. In 1812 Canada was again disturbed by the war between Great Britain and the United States, but at its close the colony still remained in close connection with the mother country. In 1822 a project for re-uniting Upper and Lower Canada was started. Attempts were made to render the advisers of the Governors responsible to the popular branch of the Legislature. For some time these efforts were unsuccessful, and the fierceness of the struggle greatly excited the colony. In 1837 the agitation was fanned into open violence, and several engagements ensued between the insurgents and royalists. But the years 1840 and 1841 restored tranquillity, the two Canadas being re-united in 1840, by an Imperial Act, under one administration, and responsible government being definitely established in 1841. The Executive consisted of a legislative council, to which the elective principle was applied, a legislative assembly composed of 130 members, 65 from each section of the Province, a cabinet responsible to the legislature, and a Governor General appointed by the Queen. The first united Parliament met at Kingston in June, 1841. In 1844, the Government removed to Montreal. In 1849 the Parliament buildings there were destroyed by a mob. The seat of Government was at once removed to Toronto, and it was arranged to hold the sessions of the legislature for four years alternately in Toronto and Quebec. This system being attended with much inconvenience Parliament resolved on a permanent site, but being unable to agree on one left the selection in the hands of

the Queen, who, in 1858, fixed on Ottawa. Party government about this time became well-nigh impossible. In the successive elections which had been held during the preceding years it was found that the hostile majority from either Province in the Legislature had increased rather than diminished. In 1864, the feeling of antagonism came to a crisis, but, as the sequel will show, it was only the thick darkness which preceded the dawning of a brighter day, for out of this crisis grew the Dominion of Canada. As a remedy for the existing difficulties the Reform leaders made overtures to Sir John A. Macdonald suggesting the adoption of a federal system. These overtures were cordially received and a Coalition Government was formed pledged to the introduction of such a scheme. By a fortunate coincidence, within a month after the formation of the ministry a Conference was being arranged at Charlottetown for the purpose of discussing the expediency of a union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island under one government and one legislature. The Canadian Government asked permission to send delegates; their request was granted, and on the 18th of September, 1864, they met the Maritime delegates. The Conference had met to discuss a Legislative Union,—a question with which the Canadian delegates had no authority to deal. The proposal to unite the Maritime Provinces was looked upon as impracticable; but the delegates were unanimously of opinion that a union on a larger basis might be effected. The Canadian delegates proposed a further Conference to consider the possibility of a Federal Union, which was agreed to, and the Conference adjourned to meet again at Quebec on the 10th of October. On the day appointed it met, and after a session of 18 days the scheme of Confederation was placed before the public. This scheme was, after a time, accepted by the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, but not by Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island. Delegates were then sent to England, the Union Act was submitted to the Imperial Parliament, passed that body on the 28th of March, 1867, and on the 22nd

day of May Her Majesty's proclamation was issued declaring that the Dominion of Canada should come into existence on the 1st of July, 1867. By this Act "old" Canada was divided into the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In 1870 the Government of the Dominion was extended over the North West Territories, (out of which the Province of Manitoba was erected,) in 1871 over British Columbia, and in 1873 over Prince Edward Island. The Island of Newfoundland is still out in the cold, but only for a short time. Its destiny is inevitable: it must form part of the Dominion of Canada, "the brightest jewel in the British crown."

ONTARIO, a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the N.E. and E. by the province of Quebec; on the S.E., S.S.W. and W. by the River St. Lawrence and its great lakes; and on the N.W. and N. by the North West Territories. Length from S.E. to N.W. about 750 miles, and from N.E. to S.W., about 500 miles. Area, land and inland waters, 107,780 square statute miles, equal to 68,979,372 acres. Area of the Ontario frontier waters of the St. Lawrence and its large lakes about 27,094 square statute miles, or 17,340,160 acres.

The surface of the country is gently undulating, rather than mountainous, and is diversified by rivers and lakes. The ridge of high land which enters the province at Niagara Falls extends to Hamilton, and is continued to Owen Sound, thence along the peninsula to Cabot Head and through the Manitoulin Islands of Lake Huron. The Laurentian hills run westward from the Thousand Islands, near Kingston, and extend north of Lake Simcoe, forming the coast of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. A main water-shed separates the waters of the Ottawa from those of the St. Lawrence; a minor one divides the streams flowing into Lake Simcoe, Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, from those flowing into Lakes Erie and Ontario.

The agricultural resources of the country are very great. The fertile belt extends over three-fourths of the present inhabited parts, and a vast area, in the hands of the Government, now open for settlement. Immense crops of wheat are annually

raised; also oats, barley, Indian corn, rye, potatoes, turnips, &c., &c. The apple orchards of the south western counties are very productive, and pears, plums, grapes, cherries and various kinds of berries thrive luxuriantly. The climate of Ontario is agreeably tempered by the proximity of the great lakes. The winter is considerably shorter and milder than that of Quebec.

The principal rivers of Ontario are the tributaries of the Ottawa; the French, the Maganetawan, the Severn, and the Nottawasaga falling into Georgian Bay; the Saugeen, the Maitland, and the Aux Sables, falling into Lake Huron; the Thames, running S.W. into Lake St. Clair, the Grand, flowing S.E. into Lake Erie; the Trent, in part of its course called the Otonabee, and the Moira, flowing S.E. into the Bay of Quinté; and the Niagara, falling into Lake Ontario. The mighty St. Lawrence sweeps through the eastern part of the province, from Kingston, and the Ottawa forms part of its N.E. boundary. The lakes of Ontario are numerous and magnificent. The largest are Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. They cover an area of 80,000 square miles, and contain nearly half the fresh water on the globe. The minor lakes are Nipigon, Simcoe, Nipissing, and those in the counties north of Lake Ontario, and in the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence rivers. The principal bays are the Georgian, Nottawasaga, Owen Sound, Long Point, Burlington and Quinté.

The mineral wealth of the country is not surpassed, if indeed it be equalled, by any other in variety and richness. Iron is found in large quantities a short distance back of Lake Ontario, in the country between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, gypsum, marble of the finest quality, and building stone. Gold has also been found in the same region. On the north shore of Lake Huron are extensive mines of copper, and on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly round Thunder Bay, are enormous silver deposits. Amethysts and agates are also found there, as well as mica, iron, gold, cobalt and bismuth. The petroleum wells in the south westerly part of the province are yielding im-

mense and apparently inexhaustible supplies, and so are the salt wells at Goderich and Kincardine. The article is obtained by evaporating the brine, and is exceedingly good for table use, having been found, upon chemical analysis, to be of almost perfect purity. Large peat beds exist in many parts of the province.

The almost unlimited supply of water power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions; steam power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, starch, hats, caps, boots, shoes, leather, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, sewing machines, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, &c.

The settlements in Ontario have hitherto been made south of the Laurentian range of hills, which was thought to bound the lands fit for settlement, but it has been discovered that behind this range there is another tract of rich agricultural land, as level as the St. Lawrence valley and timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood. These lands are approached by the Northern, Midland, and Toronto and Nipissing railways on the one hand, and the upper Ottawa on the other. They have the basin of Lake Nipissing and the water shed of the Ottawa for their drainage. Their waters are in part navigable, and the rest can be made so. Settlement has already commenced to enter rapidly into this new district, considerable tracts of which have been set aside as free grants to settlers.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the past 20 years. In 1852 there was not a single mile in the whole province. In 1871, there were 2678 miles in operation, viz.: Grand Trunk, 804 miles; Great Western and branches, 455 miles; Canada Southern, 327 miles; Toronto, Grey and Bruce, 215 miles; Northern, 148 miles; Midland, 109 miles; Brockville and Ottawa, 89 miles; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, 54 miles; Lordon and Port Stanley, 2½ miles; Welland, 25 miles; Canada

Central, 28 miles; Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora, 25 miles; Wellington, Grey and Bruce, 195 miles; Toronto and Nipissing, 88 miles; Hamilton and Lake Erie, 35 miles; Kingston and Pembroke, 18 miles; and Whitby and Port Perry, 19 miles. The following roads were chartered, and some of them are in course of construction: Ontario and Quebec,—miles; Kingston and Pembroke, 140 miles; London, Huron and Bruce, 105 miles; Brantford and Port Burwell, 45 miles; and the Canada Pacific, 2,500 miles, 600 or 700 miles of which will be in this province.

There are several canals in Ontario. The Welland, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, to avoid the Niagara Falls; the Rideau, between Kingston and Ottawa; and the St. Lawrence canals, rendered necessary by the rapids of that river. Two others have been for some time contemplated, but their construction is doubtful, one to connect Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario; the other to connect Georgian Bay with the Ottawa river.

The school system of Ontario is admirable. It affords the children of the rich and poor alike the means of free education. It is under the control of a Chief Superintendent, and extends over the whole province. The schools are supported by a tax on property, with some assistance from the Legislature, and are free to all. Each Township is divided into school sections, with a Board of School Trustees, composed of 3 persons, to each section. This Board employs the teacher and controls the school. There are 53 inspectors of schools for the entire province, but no Inspector has the supervision of more than 120 or less than 50 schools. They are paid partly by the Council and partly by the Government. These gentlemen visit their respective schools twice a year, examine into the state of educational matters and send an elaborate Report to the Chief Superintendent of the result of their inspection, and the exact standing of the schools. Roman Catholics may, if they think proper, establish separate schools, and are in such cases exempted from supporting public schools, and receive a separate grant from the Government. In 1872 there were 4,598 public schools, (of which 160 were Roman Catholic sepa-

rate schools,) with 446,326 pupils attending them. The amount of money expended in their support was \$1,814,821. The School Act of 1871 has given an immense impetus to public school education, and it is confidently believed that the year immediately following its passage will show a much greater increase in educational statistics than has yet been known. The high (formerly grammar) schools of Ontario number 102, with 7,490 pupils. They are principally confined to cities, towns and villages. Pupils enter them from the public schools, and thence to college and the university. The Normal School at Toronto is designed to perfect teachers in their profession, and to show them the best method of teaching. Upwards of 300 young men and women attend it annually. The system of Teacher's Certificate is as follows: There is a Central Board of Examiners at Toronto, which issues 1st class certificates alone. Each County has a local Board of Examiners for the granting of 2nd and 3rd class certificates. There are two examinations per annum, the papers being got up by the Central Board and sent sealed up to the local Boards. Any candidate who fancies justice has not been done to him may appeal to the Education Department. Of late years the status of teaching qualifications has greatly increased. There are 17 Protestant universities and colleges, and 3 Roman Catholic colleges in Ontario. Private schools are few, and generally in cities and large towns. The total number of Educational Institutions in Ontario, in 1872, was 5,004, with 463,057 pupils, and a total amount available for educational purposes of \$2,629,570.

The municipal system of Ontario is among the most perfect in the world. All religions are free without State preference.

There are numerous public institutions throughout the province, chiefly under control of the Government. Of these are the Lunatic Asylums at Kingston, Toronto, London, Amherstburg and Orillia; the Reformatory Prison at Penetanguishene; the Asylum for the Blind at Brantford; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville; the Normal School, University College, and Osgoode

Hall, Toronto. Other public buildings are in course of construction.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 88 members, elected every 4 years.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler and far less expensive. The Courts are the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, each presided over by a Chief Justice and two assistants, and a Court of Error and Appeal, composed of a President and the Judges of Superior Courts of Law and Equity. In each county there is a County Court, presided over by a County Judge. The Judges of the Superior Court (who are all appointed by the Dominion Government) go circuit to each county throughout the province twice a year, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The judges of the Court of Chancery also hold their courts in various counties as well as at Osgoode Hall.

Ontario is divided into the following counties (which are sub-divided into 88 electoral districts), viz.:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>County Town.</i>
Addington	21,312	Napanee.
Algoma District	7,018	Sault S. Marie.
Bothwell	20,701	Sarnia.
Brant	32,259	Brantford.
Bruce	48,515	Walkerton.
Cardwell	16,500	Brampton
Carleton	43,284	Ottawa.
Dundas	18,777	Cornwall.
Durham	37,880	Cobourg.
Elgin	38,666	St. Thomas.
Essex	32,697	Sandwich.
Frontenac	28,717	Kingston.
Grey	59,395	Owen Sound.
Haldimand	20,091	Cayuga.
Halton	22,806	Milton.
Hastings	48,364	Belleville.
Huron	66,165	Goderich.
Kent	26,836	Chatham.
Lambton	31,994	Sarnia.
Laurel	33,020	Perth.
Leeds & Grenville	57,918	Brockville.
Lennox	16,396	Napanee.
Lincoln	20,672	St. Catharines.
Middlesex	82,595	London.
Monck	15,130	Niagara.
Muskoka Dist.	5,400	Bracebridge.
Niagara	3,698	Niagara.
Nipissing Dist.	1,791	Bracebridge.
Norfolk	30,760	Simcoe.
Northumberland	39,086	Cobourg.
Ontario	45,893	Whitby.
Oxford	48,237	Woodstock.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>County Town.</i>
Parry Sound	1,519	Parry Sound.
Peel	16,369	Brampton.
Perth	46,536	Stratford.
Peterboro	30,473	Peterboro.
Prescott	17,647	L'Orignal.
Prince Edward	20,336	Picton.
Renfrew	27,977	Pembroke.
Russell	18,344	L'Orignal.
Simcoe	57,389	Barrie.
Stormont	11,873	Cornwall.
Glengarry	20,524	Cornwall.
Victoria	30,200	Lindsay.
Waterloo	40,251	Berlin.
Welland	20,572	Welland.
Wellington	63,289	Guelph.
Wentworth	57,599	Hamilton.
York	115,974	Toronto.

Total..... 1,620,851

Total area of the above counties, 65,097,-  
643 acres.

The prevailing religion of Ontario is Methodist, next Presbyterian, then that of the Church of England. The dioceses of the latter are five in number, viz.: Toronto, Western Toronto, Ontario, Huron and Algoma. The Roman Catholic dioceses are five in number, viz.: the archdiocese of Toronto, and the dioceses of Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton and London. According to the census of 1871, the religious denominations in the province were as follows:

*Methodists:*

Wesleyan	286,911
Episcopal	92,198
New Connexion	30,889
Primitive	24,045
Bible Christians	18,225
Other Methodists	14,518
	466,786

*Presbyterians:*

Canada	293,275
Kirk	63,167
	356,442
Church of England	330,995
Church of Rome	274,162
Baptists	86,630
Lutherans	32,399
Congregationalists	12,858
Miscellaneous creeds	41,904
Jews	518
Of no religion	4,908
No creed stated	13,849

Total..... 1,620,851

The largest, and in every respect the most important, city is Toronto, the capital of Ontario. This city has a population of over 56,000; it is well situated on Lake Ontario, very handsomely built, and contains a large number of fine

buildings. Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion, and is beautifully situated on the river of the same name. It contains the Parliament Buildings, one of the noblest structures on the American continent. Kingston is a well built and fortified city, beautifully situated at the outlet of Lake Ontario. Hamilton is a fine commercial city, at the head of navigation on Lake Ontario. London is a handsome inland city, in the centre of the western peninsula.

According to late returns, the total value of the imports of the province from all foreign countries in 1872 amounted to \$37,523,354, of which \$16,258,934 were from Great Britain, and \$19,551,778 from the United States. The exports for the same period amounted to \$25,560,410. The imports for Toronto alone amounted to \$13,098,133. The fisheries of Ontario yielded, in 1871, 28,560½ brls., valued at \$185,074.

The province of Ontario contains many objects of interest to the tourist. Not to speak of its beautiful cities, the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and the unrivalled scenery on the Great Lakes, there are the world-renowned Falls of Niagara, a never failing source of attraction, and the Falls of Kakabikki, on the River Kaministiquia, 30 miles from its outlet into the head of Lake Superior. The scenery surrounding this fall, although less extensive, vies in grandeur and sublimity with that of Niagara. In beholding it, the spectator is inspired with equal awe, the principal features are equally striking, while the deep intonation is more sensible than that of its rival, and has a nearer resemblance to the roar of distant thunder and the rumblings of an earthquake.

The existence of Upper Canada as a distinct province can be dated only from the year 1791, previous to which it formed part of the old Province of Quebec. Major General J. G. Simcoe was the first Lieutenant Governor appointed, and the first Parliament met at Niagara on September 17, 1792. In 1820, dissensions of a political nature arose in Lower Canada, which went on increasing in intensity year by year, deepened by the national prejudice of the French and English colonists to each other, until, in 1834, it extended to Upper Canada, and finally terminated

in insurrections in both provinces in 1837. These were, however, quickly suppressed. The result of these proceedings was the reuniting of the provinces, which took place in 1840. In 1867, under the Act of Confederation, Upper Canada was erected a province, under the name of Ontario. It is the most populous province in the Dominion, having a population, according to the census of 1871, of 1,620,851. The Indians in Ontario, as far as known, number about 13,000.

A work was published in 1863, entitled "Eighty Years' Progress of British North America," in which an exceedingly interesting article from the pen of T. C. Keefer, C.E., describes in lively and animated language the aspect Upper Canada presented in 1777, only 14 years before it was erected into a Province. Upper Canada was at that period in possession of the Northern Iroquois, a confederation of the most warlike of the native tribes; and there are those yet living who remember when—save the few families around the precincts of the old French forts—not a white man could be found over all the vast area of Canada West. Toronto was then an Indian village, whose warriors speared the salt water salmon in her harbor, or chased the deer through the county of York; and their squaws then paddled canoes among the rice beds of the smaller lakes, and threshed out the wild grains over the gunwales of their canoes. In the Western peninsula the noble elk herded upon the prairies of St. Clair, or roamed over the oak forests, untroubled by the sound of the settler's axe, and swam the waters where paddle and screw, barque and brig now plow their busy way. Myriads of wild pigeons from the South annually invaded the beech woods and bore down the branches by their weight; thousands of black squirrels from the East swam the broad Niagara, and marched westward in extended line; while flocks of gorgeously clad turkeys and plump breasted quails stalked solemnly along the wild pathways of the forest, undisturbed by the hoarse roar of the locomotive. In every narrow valley and upon every living streamlet the laborious beavers arrested the rich alluvion

and prepared rich meadows for the flocks and herds of the red man's successors. The hunter and the hunted have exterminated each other."

An erroneous impression prevails, not only on the continent of Europe, but in Great Britain, that the British North American Colonies recently confederated have been completely eclipsed in growth of population and material resources by other communities similarly circumstanced; nevertheless it can be demonstrated with almost the accuracy of a mathematical problem that in their aggregate character these colonies have maintained the highest standard of progress, while in one instance, that of the Province of Ontario, historical records and census returns can be adduced to prove beyond contradiction that she has kept pace with the most ambitious and successful of her competitors, and can compare favorably with the most prosperous States in the American Union.

A statist who draws his inferences from accumulated data, finds himself fortified in his conclusions when depicting a country in the possession of a salubrious climate and a grateful soil—inhabited by a population industrious and enterprising, proud of their colonial connection, needing no army for their protection, only asking time and opportunity to conquer the wilderness, and with a firm belief in their glorious destiny. He takes up their statistical returns and finds that Ontario has grown from 120,000 in 1851 to 1,620,851 in 1871, thus repeating herself twelve times in fifty years; and looking into the future, sees no obstacle to prevent her attaining a population of ten millions before the close of another century.

This anticipation is not extravagant, because it is based on the assumption of an annual increase of two per cent., whereas the results for the two last decades exceed that ratio, as the following figures demonstrate:

Population in 1851.....	952,004
"      1861.....	1,396,095
"      1871.....	1,620,851

Whereas, had the increase of population been restricted to 2 per cent. per annum, the figures would then have been:

Population in 1851.....	952,004
"      1861.....	1,132,404
"      1871.....	1,370,884

Thus while according to the census the actual population in 1871 was 1,620,851, yet had the increase been but 2 per cent. per annum, the return should have been 249,967 less.

Ninety one years ago the entire population of Upper Canada did not exceed 10,000 inhabitants.

There are unmistakable signs that a prolonged period of unexampled prosperity is dawning on Ontario, and it may fairly be assumed that her growth and population must for several decennial stages equal, if not exceed, those recorded in the past. Amongst other reasons for arriving at these conclusions the following are suggestive: The migration of the native born from Ontario has almost ceased, while numbers of American citizens, farmers, manufacturers, miners, or lumber merchants are making that province their home. Emigration from the European continent and Great Britain is encouraged by reduced rates of passage money and free grants of 100 acres to actual settlers. The Legislature moreover votes large funds for the construction of national colonization roads, extending into the unoccupied public domain. Railways liberally subsidized, either under construction or projected, and intersecting every district, connect every section of the province with that great railway artery of the Dominion, the Grand Trunk, thus affording facilities for the conveyance of emigrants to public lands, enhancing the value of farm produce and real estate, and calling into activity long dormant manufacturing and mining industries.

The financial statement of the Ontario Treasurer on the 18th February, 1873, revealed a condition of prosperity rarely reached, and is a testimony of the prudence and economy of the people and their aptitude for public affairs. The revenue for 1873 amounts to \$3,098,401; the expenditure, conducted on a liberal scale, \$2,690,943. The surplus savings accumulated since 1867, and invested in interest-bearing securities, exceed four millions and a quarter, with a further sum of \$352,991 cash in bank, besides enormous assets in real estate, pine forests and mineral lands. From the 1st July, 1867, to the 1st January, 1873, 1,484 miles of railway have been constructed, or were in course of construction, at an

estimated cost of thirty five millions, all *bona fide* enterprises, built mainly with local funds. Thirty four thousand emigrants from Great Britain and the continent made Ontario their home in 1872, in addition to 2,000 American citizens who reported themselves to the emigrant agents as having permanently removed to that Province. 115,075 acres were given away to actual settlers, besides a bonus of \$6 by the Government to each adult emigrant who entered and resided three months in that Province, and arrangements have been made to turn the tide of Scandinavian migration towards the vast unoccupied forest lands around Nipissing, Georgian Bay, and the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, where a brighter sun and more grateful soil will banish the regrets of the emigrants, and reward their industry.

No language can convey so vivid a picture of the prodigious strides in population and civilization of counties, a few years since wild and untenanted, like the present Nipissing region, as the passionless figures of the census. In 1827 the Huron country was an unbroken wilderness; in 1821 the counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce counted only 5,000 inhabitants; in 1851 the number had risen to 37,580; while in 1871 the enumeration was 161,216; being nearly thirty fold within thirty years, a rate of progress rarely paralleled amongst a population exclusively devoted to agriculture, and without the attractions of manufacturing centres.

The cities and towns of Ontario show as encouraging a record of steady and continuous progress:

	Population.	
Toronto.....	1851. 30,775	1871. 56,092
Hamilton.....	14,112	26,716
Kingston.....	11,697	12,407
Ottawa.....	7,760	21,545
London.....	7,035	15,826
Brantford.....	3,877	8,107
Bellefonte.....	4,596	7,315
Chatham.....	2,070	5,573
Port Hope.....	2,476	5,114
Brockville.....	3,236	5,102
St. Catharines.....	4,368	7,864
Guelph.....	1,860	6,878

QUEBEC, a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the N. by Labrador and Hudson's Bay; on the E. by Labrador and the Gulf of St.

Lawrence; on the S. by Baie des Chaleurs, New Brunswick and the State of Maine; on the S.E. by the States of New Hampshire, Vermont and New York; and on the S.W. by the River Ottawa and the Province of Ontario. Length from Lake Temiscamingue to Anse au Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, about 1,000 miles on a due east and west course, and from the above named lake to Cape Gaspé, about 700 miles; breadth about 300 miles. The total territorial superficies comprises, land and inland waters, 123,747,140 acres, or 193,355 square statute miles, or 500,679 square kilometres. The surface of the country is varied and grand, consisting of boundless forests, magnificent rivers and lakes, extensive prairies, bold, rocky heights and foaming cataracts, diversified by cultivated fields, pretty villages and settlements, some stretching up along mountains, fertile islands, rich pastures, and well fed flocks.

The principal mountain ranges stretch from S.W. to N.E. and lie nearly parallel to each other. They consist of the Notre Dame or Green Mountains, so called from the fine forests that cover their slopes, which, from the latitude of the city of Quebec, follow nearly the whole course of the St. Lawrence, on the S. side of which they are situated, and terminate on the Gulf of the same name, between Baie des Chaleurs and Gaspé Point. On the N. side of the river is the Laurentian range, which forms undulating ridges of about 1,000 feet in elevation; the Mealy mountains stretching from about lat. 75° W. to Sandwich Bay, computed to be about 1,500 feet high, and always covered with snow; and the Wotchish mountains, a short range, of crescent form, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. The rocky masses connected with the mountain chains that meet the St. Lawrence advance in many places close to the stream, forming precipitous cliffs, frequently 200 and 300 feet high. The banks of the St. Lawrence are in many places composed of schist, in a decaying or mouldering condition; and in every quarter granite is found, more or less inclined, but never parallel to the hori-

zon. In the Gaspé district numerous and beautiful specimens of quartz have been obtained; indications of coal have also been traced. The limestone formation extends over 30,000 square miles; the dip is moderate and the strata of limestone generally undisturbed. Along the shores of the estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence horizontal banks of shells appear at various heights from 10 to 100 feet above high water mark, and inland beaches of sand and shingle, with similar shells; as also elevated limestone rocks, scooped out by the waves, and showing lines of lithodomous perforations—all indicating the successive up-heaving of the land since the sea was inhabited by the existing species of testacea. Earthquakes have been very frequent in the province, and some of them of considerable violence.

The province of Quebec is richly endowed with mines of gold, copper, iron and other ores. Gold is found chiefly on the banks of the Chaudière. Copper is found in large quantities in the Eastern townships. Iron is found almost everywhere, and is of superior quality. Lead, silver, zinc, platinum, &c., also occur in various sections.

The great River St. Lawrence flows through the Province. Just above Montreal it receives from the N. W. the Ottawa, a river 800 miles long, and in no degree inferior to it in interest. Below Montreal it receives, on the right, the Richelieu river, having its source in Lake Champlain; the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog; and the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic; and, on the left, the St. Maurice, the Batiscan and the Saguenay rivers, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The latter is the outlet of the large and beautiful Lake St. John.

The climate of Quebec, though similar to that of Ontario, is colder in winter and warmer in summer. Spring bursts forth in great beauty, and vegetation is rapid. In winter the cold is generally steady; and the atmosphere is clear and bracing, which renders the sleighing very agreeable and pleasant. Winter generally begins the latter end of November and lasts until the end of March. During the winter months the trees are often-times covered with frost. Nothing can

be imagined more beautiful and brilliant than the effect of sunshine on a calm day on the frozen boughs, where every particle of the icy crystals sparkles, and nature seems decked in diamonds. The soil is generally rich and adapted to the growth of cereals, hay and green crops. Apples and plums grow in abundance. The greater portion of the province is covered by forests consisting chiefly of white and red pine. Large quantities of this timber are annually shipped to England and the United States. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black walnut, maple, cherry, butternut, basswood, spruce, fir, &c. On the 30th June, 1872, there were 5,894,018 acres of Crown Lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of, and over 100,000,000 acres yet unsurveyed. The revenue from timber dues, ground rents, &c., from July 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1872, amounted to \$1,740,968.

The lumber regions of Canada must, under judicious management, long remain a fruitful source of revenue to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The augmenting and progressive demand in Great Britain and the United States, the West Indies and South America for rough and manufactured timber has given an enormous value within the last decade to timber limits; and, as a natural result, explorations have been pushed far into the interior, and regions long neglected have acquired a commercial value. If we examine the record of the Crown Lands Department for the Province of Quebec we find evidence to show that large areas have been acquired at prices far beyond the rates of former days. Thus in 1867, when the British North America provinces were confederated, and each province invested with the control of the forest lands within its limits, rough surveys had been made of 192,000 square miles, though only a small portion had been leased, as the following tables will explain:

Number of square miles under license in 1868 .....	25,000
Do vacant....	167,000
Total income in 1868 .....	\$195,115
Number of square miles under license in 1872.....	42,899
Do do vacant....	149,801
Total income in 1872.....	\$444,752

Thus 25,000 miles in 1868 yielded a revenue of ..... \$195,115  
While 42,399 miles in 1872 yielded a revenue of ..... \$444,752

For many years past skilled explorers and surveyors have been employed in the interior, making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the soil, and the quantity and character of the forests.

Messrs. Russell, Sykes and Casgrain were employed ascertaining the value of the forest lands on the Upper Ottawa above Quinze river, between Lakes Victoria and Expansé, included in latitudes 47° and 48° and longitudes 76° to 79°. They were engaged on this duty at intervals during the years 1866 to 1871; and Messrs. W. Wagner, Lindsay Russell, Duncan Sinclair and Labere, between the years 1865 and 1870 made exhaustive explorations of the country around the head waters of the Gatineau, Lièvre and Rouge, but more especially within latitudes 46° and 47° and longitudes 74° and 75°. The great impediment in the path of the lumber merchant who acquires distant timber limits is, the enormous cost of clearing out the smaller streams from their incumbrances so that logs can be floated; and also constructing slides to overcome heavy rapids and falls. Hundreds of thousands of dollars must often be laid out in preliminary works of this character before a single saw log or piece of square timber can be brought to market. These reasons will explain partly why such large areas of forest land do not enjoy a high commercial value, and why the following limits yet await purchasers:

	MILES.
St. Maurice territory, limits yet vacant.....	6,000
Gatineau do do .....	1,000
Upper Ottawa do do .....	3,000
Other sections of the province, including Labrador and Gaspé.....	139,000

Total miles awaiting purchasers.... 149,000  
Being equivalent to 107,000,000 acres of unsurveyed lands.

The timber limits of Gaspé only acquired a commercial value within the last few years, but now they are attracting attention, and beginning to bring in a revenue. Timber limits vary in size according to the standing of the

lessees, many of the large lumbering establishments holding hundreds of square miles. The Governments of Ontario and Quebec never relinquish their proprietary rights; they invariably retain the *fond* or proprietary right; merely leasing the usufruct. Formerly the leases were of short duration and at very moderate rates, but experience taught the Crown Land Departments that, under long leases, the limit holders would have a direct pecuniary interest in protecting the forests from disastrous fires, and judiciously selecting their annual cuttings, so as to permit the growth of the young timber.

Under the existing system of granting licenses, the leases continue in force for twenty-one years, with the right of renewal at such bonus as the Commissioners may stipulate when the lease expires. Thirty years since, two dollars per square mile was regarded as a high rate to pay per square mile for a timber limit, but the rates have advanced so rapidly, consequent on the United States demand for lumber, that thirty and thirty-five dollars were freely paid in 1872 per square mile, for twelve hundred miles. The thirty dollars is a prime or bonus for a twenty-one years' lease, but there are annual charges attaching to each mile of limit worked, called ground rent and stumpage, amounting to some four dollars per square mile per annum.

In 1872, Quebec had 793 miles of railway in operation; 395 miles in course of construction; and 252 miles for which charters had been granted. The railways in operation were, the Grand Trunk and branches, the Montreal and Vermont Junction, Stanstead, Shefford and Chamby, South Eastern, Montreal, Chamby and Sorel, Intercolonial, Massawippi Valley, Gosford (wooden), and St. Lawrence and Industry; those in course of construction were the Intercolonial (to be completed in 1874), Levis and Kennebec, St. Francis and Lake Megantic, Northern Colonization; and those chartered were the North Shore, Montreal and St. Lin, and Richmond, Melbourne and Missisquoi.

The province, as regards civil matters, is divided into parishes, townships, counties and districts. Whenever

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a new district is sufficiently populous to form a parish, the Roman Catholic Diocesan Bishop, upon the requisition of a majority of the inhabitants, orders its canonical erection into a parish. By a proceeding somewhat analogous the civil authorities order the civil erection of municipal corporations. The townships are of English origin. After the cession of Canada to Great Britain, the English land system of holding in free and common socage was instituted for the feudal system upon all Crown Lands, and then the township took the place of the seigniory. The regular limits of a township are ten miles square, or 100 superficial miles. Such townships as are not sub-divided into parishes preserve for all municipal or other purposes their legal limits. The counties were established for the purposes of representation, each county having the right to send one member to the House of Commons every five years, and one to the Local Legislature every four years. In addition to this each county forms a registration division for registration of mortgages, &c. The parish and township municipalities comprised in a county form what is called a county municipality. The province is divided into 65 electoral districts, viz:

Counties.	Pop.	County Town.
Argenteuil	12,806	Lachute
Arthabaska	17,612	St. Christophe
Bagot	19,491	St. Hugues
Beauce	27,253	St. Francois
Beauharnois	14,757	Beauharnois
Bellechasse	17,677	St. Michel
Berthier	19,804	Berthier
Bonaventure	15,928	New Carlisle
Bromo	13,757	Knowlton
Chambly	10,498	Longueuil
Champlain	22,052	Batiscan
Charlevoix	15,611	St. Paul's Bay
Chateauguay	16,166	St. Martin
Chicoutimi	17,498	Chicoutimi
Compton	13,665	Cookshire
Dorchester	17,779	St. Henedine
Drummond	14,281	Drummondville
Gaspé	18,731	Perce
Hochelega	25,640	Longue Pointe
Huntingdon	16,304	Huntingdon
Iberville	15,418	St. Athanase
Jacques Cartier	11,179	Pointe Claire
Jollette	23,075	Jollette
Kamouraska	21,254	Kamouraska
Laprairie	11,861	Laprairie
L'Assomption	15,473	L'Assomption
Laval	9,472	Ste. Rose
Levis	24,831	Levis
L'Islet	13,517	St. Jean Port Joli

Lotbinière	20,606	Lotbinière
Maskinongé	15,079	Rivière du Loup
Mégantic	18,879	Leeds
Missisquoi	16,922	Freelighsburg
Montcalm	12,742	St. Julianne
Montmagny	13,555	St. Thomas
Montmorency	12,085	Chateau Richer
Montreal, C.	23,903	Montreal
Montreal, E.	46,291	"
Montreal, W.	37,021	"
Napierville	11,688	Napierville
Nicolet	23,262	Becancour
Ottawa Co.	38,629	Hull
Pontiac	25,810	Bryson
Portneuf	22,569	Cap Sainté
Quebec, C.	18,188	Quebec
Quebec, E.	28,305	"
Quebec, W.	13,206	"
Quebec Co.	19,607	Charlesbourg
Richmond	11,213	Richmond
Wolfe	8,823	Dudswell
Richelieu	20,048	Sorel
Rimouski	27,418	Rimouski
Rouville	17,634	Marieville
Saguenay	4,887	Tadousac
St. Hyacinthe	18,310	St. Hyacinthe
St. Johns	12,122	St. Johns
St. Maurice	11,144	Yamachiche
Stanstead	13,138	Stanstead
Shefford	19,077	Waterloo
Sherbrooke	8,516	Sherbrooke
Soulanges	10,808	Coteau Landing
Temiscouata	22,991	Isle Verte
Terrebonne	19,591	St. Jerome
Three Rivers	8,414	Three Rivers
Two Mountains	15,615	Ste. Scholastique
Vaudreuil	11,003	Vaudreuil
Verchères	12,717	Verchères
Yamaska	16,316	St. Fran's. du Lac

Total.....1,191,516

Total area of the above counties 120,018,964 acres. Land surveyed in 1866, 29,528 square miles.

For judicial purposes the province is divided into 20 districts, each judicial district having ample and equal jurisdiction in all matters, except as to revision and appeal. The Superior Court sits in revision only at Montreal and Quebec; the Court of Appeal also sits only at Montreal and Quebec.

Public instruction is under the control and direction of the Provincial Secretary, who is also called the Minister of Public Instruction, and who is assisted by a Council of 21 members, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, 14 of whom are Roman Catholics and 7 Protestants. Primary education is so far compulsory that every citizen is bound to contribute a moderate tax assessed on his property. In municipalities where there are different religious denomina-

tions the school commissioners of the majority govern. The schools of the minority are called dissentient schools, whose trustees are invested with the same authority as the commissioners of schools of the majority. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec there are separate boards of commissioners for the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. Teachers are trained in Normal schools, supported at the expense of the Province. In 1871 there were in the province 3,629 elementary schools, 227 model schools, 147 agricultural, commercial and special schools, and 15 classical colleges and seminaries. The Protestant Universities are McGill College, at Montreal, founded in 1827, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, founded in 1843. The Roman Catholic University of Laval was founded by the Quebec Seminary in 1852.

The prevailing religion is that of the Church of Rome. The Roman Catholic Dioceses are six in number, viz: the Archdiocese of Quebec, and the Dioceses of Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and Rimouski. The Protestant Dioceses are two in number: Montreal, the Metropolitical See, and Quebec. According to the census of 1871, the religious denominations in the province were as follows:

Church of England.....	62,449
Church of Rome.....	1,019,850
Church of Scotland.....	13,023
Presbyterians.....	33,142
Wesleyan Methodists.....	26,737
Other Methodists.....	7,259
Baptists.....	8,686
Congregationalists.....	5,240
Unitarians.....	1,098
Miscellaneous Creeds.....	11,607
Jews.....	549
Of no religion.....	420
No creed stated.....	1,461
 Total.....	 1,491,516

There are four cities in the province: Montreal, population 107,225; Quebec, 59,669; Three Rivers, 7,570; and St. Hyacinthe, 3,746. The principal manufactures are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, ships, &c. The facilities for

manufacturing afforded by abundant water power are excellent.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 65 members. The judicial department comprises a Court of Queen's Bench, with a Chief Justice and 4 assistants; a Superior Court, with Chief Justice and 26 assistants; a Court of vice Admiralty; Courts of Quarter Sessions; and Courts for the summary trial of small causes.

According to late returns the total value of the imports from all foreign countries in 1872 amounted to \$49,370,176, of which \$8,971,658 were from the United States, and \$33,731,014 from Great Britain. The exports for the same period amounted to \$41,823,470. The imports for Montreal alone amounted to \$40,088,665, and exports \$18,171,384. The chief articles exported were pot and pearl ashes, flour, wheat, oats, barley, butter, cheese, copper, wool, and lumber. In 1872 there arrived at the several ports of the province 1,608 vessels with an aggregate burthen of 1,334,086 tons. During the same period there cleared 1,660 vessels; tons 1,135,715.

The commerce of the province is greatly facilitated by several canals which avoid the most violent rapids of the St. Lawrence. These are the Lachine canal, extending from Montreal to Lake St. Louis; the Beauharnois canal, uniting Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis; the Chambly canal, uniting Lake Champlain with the Richelieu river; and the Carillon and Grenville canal.

The province contains many grand and beautiful objects of interest to the tourist. The Ottawa and its tributaries abound in falls and rapids of an exceedingly picturesque character. Ascending this stream a little above Rigaud you have Carillon Falls, a series of rapids 12 miles in length. Near Ottawa city a branch, called the Rideau, pours its waters down a perpendicular bed of blue limestone, 50 feet, into the Ottawa. The Chaudière Falls, (the Indian name of which is Kanajo, "the Boiling Pot,") in the same

vicinity, are wild and grand. The Fall in no place exceeds 40 feet, but the rapids extend 6 miles, and the water foams, tosses, and tumbles among rocks of every shape, in perpetual variety, and in such a manner as never to weary the eye, appearing like a multitude of different streams "struggling for a passage." An excellent view of the whole is had from a fine suspension bridge over the Ottawa. One portion of the river is separated from the main stream, and falls into a subterranean passage. When this part of Canada was an unbroken wilderness, an enterprising American named Philemon Wright established himself at the falls, selecting the mouth or Hull side as his residence. His descendants include the present Common's Members for the counties of Pontiac and Ottawa. The late Philemon Wright had his attention early attracted to the strange phenomenon of a considerable portion of the Chaudière Falls descending into a rocky basin without any apparent outlet. Having built the first saw mill ever erected on the Ottawa river, at that part of the falls immediately above the lost channel, and being curious to know its outlet, he followed the course of the river downwards for sixty miles, examining the shore line on each side, but he was unable to discover the slightest trace of the saw dust or saw mill debris daily cast into the lost channel, and to this day the enigma has baffled curiosity and science, and the outlet is a mystery. At these and the other falls are timber slides constructed at great expense. Les Chats, another series of falls or rapids, 30 miles farther up, are formed by the river breaking, at high water, over the rocks in 33 distinct shoots, spreading across the river to a width of 4 miles. Some of these separate shoots would, in many places, be called large rivers and are very remarkable falls, and well worthy the attention of the tourist. At Calumet there is another rapid of scarcely less interest; a fall of 120 feet in the Keepawa branch; besides, a number of inferior falls and rapids, studded with saw mills, and the banks in many places wild and rugged; while the river often expands into beautiful lakes. The well known Falls of Mont-

morency, 7 miles below Quebec, with a perpendicular descent of 240 feet; the Falls of the Chaudière, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles above Quebec, with a perpendicular pitch of 125 feet down a deep chasm; the beautiful Falls of the St. Anne, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 22 miles below Quebec; and the Long Sault, Cedars and Lachine rapids are all on the fashionable route of tourists. But the grandest river scenery is to be seen on the Saguenay river, which enters the St. Lawrence about 120 miles below Quebec. The last 60 miles of its course are exceedingly sublime. The banks, varying in height from 500 to 1,500 feet, are not only often perpendicular, but absolutely overhanging the dark, deep river below "as if to gaze at its own rugged features." The precipitancy continues below as well as above the water, which has been found as deep within 5 feet of the shore as in the middle; and near its mouth a line of 3,000 feet failed to reach the bottom. The depth in other parts varies from 100 to 1,000 feet. The upper part of the Saguenay abounds in falls and rapids. Excursions are made from Montreal and Quebec to this river in steamboats. The scenery on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence alone is worth the trip.

The Indian population of the province of Quebec in 1871 was 8,657—Nipisings, Algonquins, Abenakis, Hurons, Amalicites, Micmacs, Montagnais and Nasquapees.

The province is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but the first settlement made by Europeans was in 1541, near Quebec, by Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, who sailed up the St. Lawrence, to which he gave its present name. In 1608, a permanent settlement was made by the French upon the present site of the city of Quebec. From this period till 1759 the French continued to occupy the country, though much harassed by various tribes of Indians, particularly the Iroquois; but in the year last named an English army, under General Wolfe, captured Quebec; and by September 8, 1760, all other places within the government of Canada were surrendered to the British, and

the French power entirely annihilated. In 1792 the province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, but in 1840, after serious political dissensions, they were reunited under the name of the United Provinces of Canada. In 1867, they were again separated, and under the names respectively of Ontario and Quebec, form the two most important provinces in the Dominion of Canada.

**NOVA SCOTIA**, (originally **ACADIA**,) a province of the Dominion of Canada, lying between  $3^{\circ} 25'$  and  $47^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $59^{\circ} 40'$  and  $66^{\circ} 25'$  W. lon. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula called Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; N.E., S. and S.E., by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the Bay of Fundy; and N. by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only 11 miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length from S. W. to N. E., 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area 21,731 square miles, equal to 13,382,003 acres.

The country is beautifully variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the province. Its Atlantic frontier, for 5 to 10 miles inland, is composed chiefly of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the Province. The summits of a few of the conical mounts of this range ascend 1,100 feet and are cultivable nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively and with profit. From Briar Island, at the extremity of Digby Neck, and Capes Split and Blomedon, a distance of 130 miles along the Bay of Fundy, extends a ridge of mural precipices, in many places presenting overhanging masses of trap rocks from 100 to 600 feet in height. These frowning

crags, with their crowded forests of fir, are first seen by the mariner in crossing the Bay of Fundy; their height serves to protect the interior from the driving fogs of the bay. Beyond this barrier lies the rich and beautiful valley of the Annapolis.

The south eastern coast of Nova Scotia is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors, there being no fewer than 12 ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and 14 of sufficient depth for merchantmen, between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are also some excellent harbors on the S. W. coast and on the N. side of the province. The Island of Cape Breton is second only to Nova Scotia proper in the number and capacity of its harbors. The Big Bras d'Or is one grand harbor, while around the coast and in the Strait of Canso there are many fine harbors.

Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3,000 square miles. The largest lake in Nova Scotia proper is Lake Rossignol, being twenty miles in length; the next largest is Ship Harbor Lake, 15 miles long; Grand Lake, discharging its waters northward through Shubenacadie river to Cobequid Bay; and College Lake, in the eastern part of the peninsula. The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The principal of these, however, are inland seas, rather than lakes. The great Bras d'Or Lake is a magnificent expanse of water, of great depth, about 50 miles in length, and abounding with the best quality of fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia 15 flow into Northumberland Strait; four into St. George's Bay; 17 into the Atlantic, and 24 into the Bay of Fundy. The most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, La Have and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. All the rivers are, with few exceptions, navigable for coasting vessels for distances varying from two to twenty miles. The most remarkable body of water in the province is Minas Basin, the east arm of the Bay of Fundy, penetrating 60 miles inland and terminating in Cobequid Bay. The tides here rush in with great

impetuosity, and form what is called the *bore*. At the equinoxes they have been known to rise from 40 to 50 feet, while in Halifax harbor, on the opposite coast, the spring tides rise only from 6 to 8 feet. The other principal bays are St. George's Bay and Chedabucto Bay in the E., connected by the Gulf of Canso; St. Mary's Bay and Townsend Bay in the extreme west of the peninsula; and Mahone and St. Margaret's Bays on the S. coast.

The province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of gray, red, and buff colored sandstones of the coal measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting upon the sea coast at the South Joggins present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils, both of vegetable and animal origin. Large trunks of trees, such as are at present unknown in a living state, are here seen at various points, standing at right angles to the sandstone strata. Alternate beds of excellent bituminous coal are seen cropping out along the shore, and a company has for years been working extensive mines in one of these coal beds. The rocks of this coal formation also furnish an abundance of excellent material for building and for grindstones. Large quantities of beautiful and compact gray, buff colored and blue sandstone, and an immense number of grindstones are annually exported to the United States. Coal is elsewhere found more abundantly in Pictou co., and on the Island of Cape Breton. The province possesses great resources in gold and iron, and in copper, lead, silver, tin and other minerals. The gold yield of Nova Scotia from the first working of the mines in 1860 to the close of 1872, is estimated at 237,000 ozs., valued at £948,000 stg. Number of mines opened in 1872, 35. Iron is also a staple production, the business done by a company at Londonderry being extensive. The quantity of ore on their property is inexhaustible, and the

quality of iron manufactured is at least equal to the best Swedish. Manganese is abundant, and gypsum is extensively worked near Windsor and in Cape Breton. The slate hills furnish good roofing slates, and ones of a superior quality are obtained in some of the slates of the coal series. Beautiful agates, amethysts, chalcedonies, jaspers, cairngorms, and the entire group of zeolite minerals abound in the amygdaloidal trap along the Bay of Fundy.

The climate of Nova Scotia is remarkably temperate considering its northern latitude. The extreme of cold is 20° below zero; the extreme of heat 98° above, in the shade. The climate varies considerably in the different counties. The western counties average from 6 to 8 degrees warmer than the eastern. In Annapolis county, for instance, the mercury in the coldest winters rarely falls below zero. The coldest season is from the last week in December until the first week of March. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful. Dense fogs are at certain seasons prevalent along the Atlantic coast. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurtzel, tomatoes and other grains and roots grow in abundance and perfection. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and King's counties are very productive, and extend along the roadsides in an unbroken line for 50 miles.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited. Coarse cloths, called "homespuns" are made by the peasantry, and are generally worn by that class. Coarse flannels, bed linen, blankets, carpets and tweeds, are also manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages, boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. In the neighborhood of Halifax, tobacco, printing and wrapping paper, machinery, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, car-

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riages, and some other articles are manufactured.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia is highly favorable to commercial pursuits, and as the natural resources become more fully developed there is no doubt her commerce will very largely increase. The imports of the province for 1872 amounted to \$12,433,747, of which \$6,113,204 were from England, and \$3,090,501 from the United States. The exports during the same period amounted to \$7,538,401. The largest portion of the exports were drawn from the fishing and mining interests. If we except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia may be said to possess the finest fisheries in the world. There is no part of its coast of 1,000 miles where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors, and inland lakes and rivers, teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, &c. The value of fish caught in 1871 amounted to \$5,101,030; number of men employed in the fisheries, 20,313.

Shipbuilding is very extensively engaged in in Nova Scotia. In 1872, 188 vessels were built, with an aggregate burthen of 52,882 tons.

There are 306 miles of railway in operation in the province. The Intercolonial proceeds from Halifax to Amherst, 138 miles, and thence to St. John, N.B.; and from Truro to Pictou 52 miles. The Windsor and Annapolis proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis, 116 miles. The extension of the latter road to Yarmouth is projected. Another line, to run from New Glasgow to Louisburg, is also projected. Louisbourg is one of the finest harbors in the Island of Cape Breton. It is open all the year round, and admirably adapted as a winter port. There are two canals in the province—one from Halifax to Cobequid Bay, and the other connecting St. Peter's Bay, on the Atlantic coast of Cape Breton Island, with Bras d'Or Lake; length 2,300 feet.

The Electric Telegraph is established all over the province, and extends through all the other provinces. A message may be sent from Halifax direct to California. The Atlantic Cable gives Nova Scotia telegraphic communication with Europe.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 21 members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members, elected every four years. The laws are dispensed by a Supreme Court, composed of a Chief and 9 assistant justices, a Court of Error, of Vice-Admiralty, and of Marriage and Divorce. In each county there is a Court of Probate, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

The following table shows the counties of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, with the capitals and population of each in 1871:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
Annapolis....	18,121	Annapolis.
Antigonish....	16,512	Antigonish.
Cape Breton....	26,454	Sydney.
Colchester....	23,331	Truro.
Cumberland....	23,518	Amherst.
Digby....	17,037	Digby.
Guy'sborough....	16,555	Guy'sborough.
Halifax....	56,963	Halifax.
Hants....	21,301	Windsor.
Inverness....	23,415	Port Hood.
Kings....	21,510	Kentville.
Lunenburg....	23,834	Lunenburg.
Pictou....	32,114	Pictou.
Queens....	10,554	Liverpool.
Richmond....	14,268	Arliehat.
Shelburne....	12,417	Shelburne.
Victoria....	11,346	Baddeck.
Yarmouth....	18,550	Yarmouth.
<i>Total.</i>	<i>387,800</i>	

Total area of the above counties 13,382,020 acres.

Halifax is the chief city in Nova Scotia. Its harbor is the finest in America, and protected by a fortress armed with powerful batteries of three and six hundred pounders Armstrong rifled guns. Small towns and villages are scattered over the province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railway or steamboat, or good carriage roads.

Education is free to the children of all classes in Nova Scotia. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents, and 6 colleges, viz: Dalhousie College and University, St. Mary's College, (R.C.), and the Presbyterian College, Halifax; Acadia College, (Baptist,) Wolfville; St. Francis

College, (R.C.) Antigonish; and King's College and University, Windsor. The latter, belonging to the Church of England, was founded in 1787.

There are two Roman Catholic Dioceses in the province—the Archdiocese of Halifax, and the diocese of Arichat; and one Church of England—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The following table, taken from the census returns of 1871, shows the various religious denominations and the number of their adherents:

Church of England.....	55,124
Church of Rome.....	102,001
Church of Scotland.....	21,539
Presbyterians .....	82,000
Baptists.....	73,430
Wesleyan Methodists.....	38,083
Other Methodists.....	2,094
Congregationalists.....	2,538
Other Denominations.....	9,822
Jews.....	0
Of no religion.....	116
No creed stated.....	1,353
 Total.....	387,800

Nova Scotia was first visited by John Cabot and his son Sebastian in 1497, but was not colonized by Europeans until 1604, when De Monts, a Frenchman, and his followers, and some Jesuits, attempted for 8 years to form settlements in Port Royal, St. Croix, &c., but were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of the discovery of the Cabots. In 1621, Sir William Alexander applied for and obtained from James I., a grant of the whole country, which he proposed to colonize on an extensive scale, and in 1623 the attempt was made; but the proposed colonists finding the various points where they wished to establish themselves thronged by foreign adventurers, did not think it prudent to attempt a settlement, and therefore returned to England. During the reign of Charles I., the Nova Scotia baronets were created, and their patents ratified in Parliament; they were to contribute their aid to the settlement, and to have portions of land allotted to them; their number was not to exceed 150. In 1654, Cromwell sent an armed force and took possession of the country, which remained with the English till 1667, when it was ceded to France by the

Treaty of Breda. But the English from time to time attacked the French colonists at various points, till 1713 when the country was finally ceded to England. In 1763 the Island of Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia. In 1784, the province of New Brunswick was created; and in 1867 Nova Scotia became a member of the Dominion of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the N. W. by the province of Quebec, from which it is separated by the River Restigouche; N. by Baie Chaleurs; E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island; S. by the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia; and on the W. by the State of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix and St. John rivers; extending from lat.  $45^{\circ} 5'$  to  $48^{\circ} 40'$  N., lon.  $63^{\circ} 50'$  to  $68^{\circ} 40'$  W.; greatest length from N. to S. 230 miles; breadth 190 miles; area 27,322 square miles, equal to 17,486,280 acres. Its coast line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than 11 miles in breadth connects the two territories and separates the waters of Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal, called the Bay Verte Canal.

The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating. There are some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the Rivers St. John and Restigouche, but they nowhere assume mountain summits. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait abound in fine ship harbors (each at the mouth of a considerable river) from which is exported much fine timber. For about 12 miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John, 450 miles in length. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Fredericton, 90 miles from the sea. Above this point smaller steamers ascend 65

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miles, to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, 75 miles further up, and even to the Grand Falls, a magnificent cataract 70 or 80 feet perpendicular, 225 miles from the sea. Above the Falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer to the mouth of the Madawaska, 40 miles; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its source. The Madawaska river is also navigable for small steamers to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water 27 miles long, from 2 to 6 miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the River St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is only about 18 miles. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Quebec, and 6,000,000 in Maine. The valley is remarkable for its fertility, and picturesque beauty. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing N. E. into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and 7 miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels 25 miles from the Gulf, and for schooners 20 miles further, to the head of the tide, above which, for 60 miles, it is navigable for tow boats. The river has many large tributaries, spreading over a great extent of country. The Petitcodiac is a large river, flowing into Cumberland Basin, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. It is about 100 miles in length, and is navigable for vessels of the largest size for 25 miles, and for schooners of 60 or 80 tons to the head of tide, 12 miles further. The Richibucto is a considerable river flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The tide flows up it 25 miles. It is navigable for small vessels 15 miles. The Restigouche, at the north eastern extremity of the province, is a noble river, 3 miles wide at its entrance into the Baie des Chaleurs, and navigable for large vessels for 18 miles from the Bay. The principal stream of the Restigouche is over 200 miles in length. Its Indian name signifies "the river which divides like the hand"—in allusion to its separation, above the tide, in five large streams. The main river, and its tributaries,

drains over 4,000 square miles of fertile and finely timbered country. Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Baie des Chaleurs, an immense haven 90 miles in length, and from 12 to 25 miles in breadth, with many excellent harbors. Throughout its whole extent there is neither rock, reef, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation. On the southern, or New Brunswick, side of this Bay the shores are low, the water deepening gradually from them. On the northern, or Quebec, side, the shores are bold and precipitous rising into eminences, which almost may be called mountains. Besides the Miramichi already mentioned, the principal bays on its east coast are Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne and Shediac; on the south coast are Passamaquoddy Bay, separating New Brunswick from Maine, and on the S.W., St. John Harbor and Chignecto Bay. The lakes are numerous, but of small extent. The principal is Grand Lake, 30 miles long and 2 to 7 miles wide, communicating with the River St. John 50 miles from the sea.

Along the shores of the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence gray sandstone and gray clay slate predominate, with detached rocks of granite, quartz, and ironstone; on the south coast, limestone, graywacke, clay slate, with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap and granite. Specimens of amethyst, carnelian, jasper, &c., have been picked up in various places. Coal is plentiful and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton. Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiquit river, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible. Gypsum, limestone, freestone, and grindstone abound. Salt springs, strongly saturated, are numerous, and some sulphurous springs have been discovered.

The climate of New Brunswick is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The ranges of temperature are: at St. John from 18° below to 88° above; at Richibucto from 20° below to 90° above; and at Fredericton from 24° below to 95° above. The prevailing summer winds are from the W. S. W. and S.; when from the S.W. dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from 15 to 20 miles inland. The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hickmatac, spruce, cedar, &c., &c., which provide immense quantities of timber both for export and shipbuilding. All kinds of cereals and fruits (except peaches) ripen perfectly and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in this province are the best in the world. Turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. A most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Agriculture, however, has made but slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes and sea coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In Baie des Chaleurs immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries. The yield from its waters in 1870 was valued at \$270,239. In 1871 there were 5,161 men employed in the New Brunswick fisheries, and the total value of fish caught was estimated at \$1,185,033. The salmon fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette and Cocagne oyster beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion.

Ship-building is extensively prosecut-

ed in the province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrews, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac; and at Cocagne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the north shore. The total number of vessels built in 1871 was 108, with an aggregate burthen of 33,353 tons; in 1872, 93 vessels were built (tons 36,464.)

The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, leather, cotton and woollen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill machinery, locomotives, steam engines, &c. The number of saw mills in the province is very large.

The great extent of sea coast, with its numerous bays and navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, &c. The chief imports are wheat, flour, and cornmeal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufactures, fruits, &c. The total value of the imports for 1872 amounted to \$9,364,652, of which \$5,738,439 were from Great Britain, and \$2,599,811 from the United States. The exports for the same period amounted to \$5,719,734. The imports for St. John alone amounted to \$7,354,099, and exports \$3,650,181.

There are five railways in the province, two of which are still under construction—the Intercolonial and the New Brunswick. The completed part of the Intercolonial runs from St. John to Halifax, with branch to Shediac, and from Moncton to the Miramichi. The head offices are at Moncton. In 1875, the whole of this important road will be in working order. The European and North American railway (consolidated) run from St. John westward to the State of Maine, connecting at Fredericton Junction with the Fredericton Branch railway, at McAdam with the New Brunswick and Canada railway, and at Bangor with the railway system of the United States. It is intended that this road shall form a connection with the St. Francis and Lake Megantic Inter-

national railway, now in course of construction from Sherbrooke eastward. When this road is built the distance by rail, between Montreal and St. John, will be reduced to 430 miles. (By the Intercolonial the distance is 763 miles). The New Brunswick and Canada railway (the oldest railway in the province) proceeds from St. Andrews to Woodstock, with branches to St. Stephen, and Houlton, Me. At Woodstock it connects with a branch of the Riv. du Loup railway. This line is running between Fredericton and Woodstock and Hartland. From the latter place it is being built to Riv. du Loup.

Telegraph wires connect New Brunswick with the United States and the western provinces of the Dominion on the one hand; and with Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Europe on the other.

The province is divided into 14 counties, the names of which, and population in 1871, with their capitals, are exhibited in the following table:

Counties.	Pop.	County Town.
Albert.....	10,672	Hopewell
Carleton.....	19,938	Woodstock
Charlotte.....	25,882	St. Andrews
Gloucester.....	18,810	Bathurst
Kent.....	19,101	Richibucto
Kings.....	24,953	Hampton
Northumberland.....	20,116	Newcastle
Queens.....	13,847	Gagetown
Restigouche.....	5,575	Dalhousie
St. John.....	52,303	St. John
Sunbury.....	6,824	Oromocto
Victoria.....	11,641	Grand Falls
Westmorland.....	29,335	Dorchester
York.....	27,140	Fredericton

Total..... 285,594

Total area of the above counties, 17,393.410 acres.

There are two Roman Catholic dioceses in the province—St. John and Chatham; and one Church of England, Fredericton. The following table, taken from the census returns of 1871, shows the various religious denominations and the number of their adherents :

Church of England.....	45,481
Church of Rome.....	96,016
Church of Scotland.....	9,530
Presbyterians.....	29,322
Baptists.....	70,597
Wesleyan Methodists.....	26,212
Other Methodists.....	3,523
Congregationalists.....	1,193
Other Denominations.....	3,149

Of no religion.....	131
No creed stated.....	392
Jews.....	48
Total.....	285,594

New Brunswick devotes annually out of the Provincial revenue \$120,000 to educational objects. The educational institutions supported by law are a Provincial University, a Training or Normal school for teachers, and a system of common schools ranging from the primary to the grammar or high school department. The common schools are *free to all*, being supported from the Provincial revenue, and by rate upon the entire property of the country.

The chief part of the inhabitants are emigrants from Great Britain, and their descendants. There are a number of French Acadians, settled chiefly in the counties on the north shore and in the valley of the Madawaska, and there are also a small number of Micmacs, Melilites, and other Indians in the northern part of the province, and on the St. John river. The number of Indians in New Brunswick in 1871 was 1,403.

The affairs of the province are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 18 members, appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of 41 representatives, elected every 4 years. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and 4 puisne judges having Law and Equity jurisdiction; one of Marriage and Divorce, a Vice Admiralty Court, and a County Court for each county in the Province. The provincial legislature meets at Fredericton.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued to form part, with Nova Scotia, of Acadia, or New France, till it fell into the hands of the British, after the conquest of Quebec. The first British settlers in the province emigrated from Scotland to the Miramichi in 1764; and in 1784, New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate province. In 1875, the standing timber in the district around Miramichi Bay took fire, and enveloped an area of 6,000 square miles in flames, consuming two thriving towns, many large vessels lying in Miramichi river, and destroying

500 human beings. In 1867, this province united with Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia in forming the Canadian Confederation, and is the fourth largest Province, as regards population, in the Dominion.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND formerly called ST. JOHN'S ISLAND, a Province of the Dominion of Canada, situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between  $46^{\circ}$  and  $47^{\circ} 7'$  N. lat., and  $62^{\circ}$  and  $64^{\circ} 27'$  W. lon. It is washed by the Gulf on the N., and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the E. and Nova Scotia on the S. Greatest length 130 miles; breadth, 34 miles—in its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only 4 miles wide. Area, 2,134 miles, or 1,365,760 acres. The coast line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. Of the latter the most prominent are North Cape on the N.W., West Cape on the S.W., and East Cape on the N.E.; the largest bays are those of Richmond on the N.W., Egmont on the S.W., Hillsborough on the S., and Cardigan on the E. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthmuses which make a natural division of the Island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's county in the W., Queen's county in the centre, and King's county in the E.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole Island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole Island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is allu-

vial and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious. The winter is long and cold; but the summer, without being oppressively hot, is eminently fitted to promote the growth and maturity of all the ordinary cereals. The principal crops are wheat, barley and oats, all of these abundant and of excellent quality; pease and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The land not cultivable consists of soft, spongy turf, or a deep layer of wet, black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. The fisheries are very valuable, especially on the north coast, which is much frequented by mackerel and cod. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Shipbuilding is prosecuted with considerable enterprise.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 13 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England.

The total population of the Island in 1871 was 94,021, an increase of 13,160 since 1861, and of 89,921 since it first became a British possession (1758.) The following table shows the counties, with the capital of each :

Counties.	Capital.
Queens.....	Charlottetown.
Kings.....	Georgetown.
Prince.....	Summerside.

These counties are divided into 67 townships and three royalties. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French, English, and other settlers.

The free school system was introduced in 1853. There are about 375 district schools, 15 grammar schools, various private schools, a normal and model school, and two colleges,—Prince of Wales (Protestant), and St. Dunstan's (Roman Catholic.) It is the law of the Island that the Bible be read in the public schools.

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The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises Episcopal authority over the Island. The Roman Catholics have one Diocese, Charlottetown.

The religious denominations in the province, according to the census of 1871, are as follows:

Church of England.....	7,220
Church of Rome.....	40,765
Presbyterians.....	29,579
Wesleyan Methodists.....	8,361
Baptists.....	4,371
Bible Christians.....	2,709
Other Protestants.....	1,008
Quakers.....	8
Total.....	94,021

Prince Edward Island has telegraphic communication with the continent of America and Europe by means of a submarine cable, 11 miles in length, connecting the Island with New Brunswick.

In 1872 the building of a railway to connect Charlottetown with the principal places on the Island was commenced. This railway is 200 miles in length, viz.: Trunk line, from Cascumpeque to Georgetown, 147 miles; Western extension, from Cascumpeque to Tignish, 13 miles; Eastern branch, from Mount Stewart to Souris, 40 miles. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in. It traverses nearly the whole length of the Island from Tignish on the north to Georgetown and Souris on the east, connecting also with Summerside (Beddeque harbor) and Charlottetown on the south. Summerside is about 3½ hours' run by steamer from Point du Chene, the northern terminus of the New Brunswick railways. Charlottetown is about 60 miles or 5 hours' run by steamer from Pictou, the northern terminus of the Nova Scotia railways. Tignish and Cascumpeque are depots of the Gulf fisheries. Georgetown and Souris harbors are open in the fall after the other ports are closed by ice. The railway enables shippers in all parts of the Island to take advantage of this important addition to the open season, allowing winter steam communication with Pictou, N.S. During the regular season of navigation, there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Shediac, New Brunswick, in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Gulf Ports to the north

and Halifax and Boston to the south. What is known as the Baie Verte Canal, now projected, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. In winter ice boats, carrying mails and passengers, ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Torotine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times safe.

Charlottetown, the capital, is situated at the confluence of the York and Hillsborough rivers and contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants; Georgetown and Summerside are the other chief towns, the latter, however, from its situation monopolizes the business of the district, owing to its better harbor.

This Island was amongst the early discoveries of Cabot, but no claim was ever made by the English on that account. The French afterwards assumed it, as part of the discoveries of Verazino; and, in 1663, a grant was made of it to Sieur Doublet, a French naval officer. Little progress was made in settling the Island till after the peace of Utrecht in 1713, when its fertility and natural advantages allured great numbers of Acadians from Cape Breton. It was taken by the British in 1755, restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, retaken and finally ceded to Great Britain in 1758. It was then placed under the government of Nova Scotia. In 1768 it was erected into a separate government, though at the time it did not possess five resident proprietors, nor did its total number of inhabitants exceed 150 families. In 1773 the first House of Assembly met, and the constitution of the colony was definitely settled under the administration of Governor Patterson, which lasted from 1768 to 1789. In 1799 the name of the Island was changed from St. John to Prince Edward, in compliment to the Duke of Kent, who in that year honored the Island with a visit. In 1873 it was admitted into the Dominion of Canada. It is represented by six members in the Dominion House of Commons and four in the Dominion Senate.

MANITOBA, a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the S. by the United States, and on the N.E.

and W. by the North West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from  $49^{\circ}$  to  $50^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., and from  $96^{\circ}$  to  $99^{\circ}$  W. lon., and comprises an area of 14,340 square miles, or 9,177,600 acres.

The name *Manitoba*, taken from a large lake, a part of which lies in the province, is a contraction, made by the old French Canadian *voyageurs*, of the Cree word *Manito-waban*. *Manito* signifies *supernatural, divine spirit*; and *waban* means a *strait*. As the waters of a strait in that lake are agitated in an unusual way, the Indians believed formerly there was therein something supernatural, a spirit that moved them, and so they called the lake *Manitowaban*.

The agricultural capabilities of its soil cannot be exceeded for many things. The most part of the province is prairie land, perfectly level and diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple, (*negundo frosi ni folia*.) It is a rich, black mould resting partly on a limestone formation and partly on a thick coat of hard clay. Manure, not indispensable at first, is as useful here as elsewhere. It has not been used much so far, on account of the large amount of land possessed by each of the inhabitants, which circumstance enables them not to sow the same grain several years running. Wheat ripens in 110 days and gives an average return of 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root crops are easily raised. The grassy savannas of Red River afford unlimited pasture ranges, as long as unploughed.

The climate of Manitoba, though very severe in winter, is nevertheless occasionally hot in summer. The mean for the three winter months of Dec., Jan., and Feb., is  $5^{\circ}$  below  $0^{\circ}$ ; and for the summer months of June, July, and August,  $65^{\circ}$ . Though the winter is extremely cold, it is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere. A population more healthy than the Manitobans cannot be met anywhere.

The province is entirely level, and so much so that it is void of any scenery whatsoever.

The principal rivers are the Assiniboine, 480 miles long, and Red

River, 665 miles long, 525 of which are in the United States. The largest lakes (only a part of which, however, are in Manitoba) are Winnipeg, 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide, and Manitoba, 110 miles long and 25 wide.

Manitoba is divided into four electoral districts for Dominion elections, viz: Selkirk, Provencher, Lisgar, and Marquette, each of which sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

Winnipeg is the capital of the province. Fort Garry (the mercantile establishment of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company) is the temporary residence of the governor, while the government departments are in Winnipeg, a small but rapidly growing town which includes Fort Garry in its limits. There are two bishops in the province: the Archbishop of St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), residing at St. Boniface, east side of the Red River, facing Winnipeg and Fort Garry; and the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land (Church of England), residing at St. John, below Winnipeg, west side of the Red River.

The public affairs are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of 3 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 24 members, elected every 4 years. Justice is dispensed by a Chief Justice and two puisne judges.

There are four religious denominations in Manitoba. The Roman Catholics are the most numerous. They have a cathedral and 10 churches, and about 3,000 adherents. The Episcopalians have a cathedral, 14 churches, over 900 communicants and about 14 clergy. The Presbyterians have 4 churches and 4 preaching stations. The Wesleyan Methodists are as yet numerically small, but making steady progress. There are also small groups of Baptists and some Unitarians.

The province is well provided with educational institutions. It has three colleges, St. John's (Church of England), St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), and Kildonan (Presbyterian), a Convent, 3 Protestant Ladies Schools, and 40 common schools, 20 amongst the Protestants and 20 amongst the Roman Catholics. The Sisters of Charity from Montreal have a large Convent at St. Boniface, an academy for young ladies, an orphanage, and four missions in the

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province. The school system established by law is entirely denominational or separate.

Pop. of province in 1871, 11,953, viz:

St. Boniface.....	321
St. Vital.....	366
St. Norbert.....	1,098
St. Agathe.....	365
Winnipeg.....	215
St. John.....	326
Kildonan.....	343
St. Paul's.....	334
St. Andrews (south).....	652
St. Andrews (north).....	832
St. Clements.....	447
St. Peters.....	918
Scantebury.....	17
St. Anne.....	323
St. James and Fort.....	448
Hendings.....	332
St. François Xavier.....	1,837
St. Paul's .....	6
St. Charles.....	335
White Mud Portage.....	544
West Home Mission .....	544
High Bluff.....	275
Poplar Point.....	512
Oak Point.....	142
Lake Manitoba.....	145
St. Paul's in Bay.....	316
Long Lake.....	98
Total.....	11,953

In 1872, telegraphic communication was established between Manitoba and the United States.

There are no railways in the province, but several are projected. One from Fort Garry to Pembina will connect Manitoba with the railway system of the United States. It is a branch of the Canada Pacific. The Canada Pacific, when built, will add immensely to the growth and prosperity of the Province.

Steamers ply on Red River, between Fort Garry and Moorhead, Minnesota, a station of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Fort Garry is now reached by way of St. Paul, Moorhead and Pembina; also by the Dawson or Canadian route from the head of Lake Superior. Distant from Montreal 1,586 miles. When the Canada Pacific Railway is built this distance will be reduced to 1,260 miles.

Every *bond-side* settler receives a *home-stead* or a free grant of 160 acres of land.

The total value of imports for 1872 was \$942,247; exports \$841.

This section of North America was first visited by the French. Chevalier de la Vérandrye built a fort at

the mouth of the Assiniboine in 1731. The French continued to trade there alone for many years, but in 1767 the first English traders visited it, and soon several rival companies were in operation. These finally dwindled into the famous North West Company, which in its turn was absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company, chartered by King Charles II in 1670. The latter company having sold a tract of land to the Hon. Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, on both sides of the Assiniboine and of the Red River, his lordship planted there, in 1812, a colony known by the name of Selkirk Settlement, Red River Settlement, or also Assiniboia. In 1836 the Hudson's Bay Company repurchased from the heirs of Lord Selkirk the same tract of land ceded to his lordship in 1811, and continued to exercise authority over that portion of Rupert's Land by the appointment of the Governor and Council of Assiniboia, which, in course of time, especially after the settlers had declared independence of trade in 1849, formed a rather independent administration for the local affairs in the colony, the limits of which extended but fifty miles around Fort Garry. It is that colony that now forms the greatest part of the new province of Manitoba.

The Hudson's Bay Company never claimed any proprietary rights on the North West Territories proper. These territories formerly included nothing but the lands east of the Rocky Mountains, watered by the rivers running towards the Arctic Sea. The Charter of the Company merely included Rupert's Land, *i.e.*, the lands watered by the tributaries of Hudson's Bay.

These two immense portions of country outside of the province of Manitoba are now known by the same name of North West Territories.

In March, 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company agreed to hand to the Imperial Government their territorial rights and governing responsibilities, and on the 16th of July, 1870, England handed the whole to the Canadian government. It was during that period that the Red River troubles took place. The transactions between England and Canada, as well as the Hudson's Bay Company, having been made without consulting and even paying any attention to the government and people of

Assiniboia, a deep feeling of uneasiness arose, and the Canadian authorities coming into the country before the transfer, met resistance. In the meantime a provisional government was formed by the settlers to secure their rights and come to an agreement with the Dominion of Canada, delegates were sent to Ottawa for that purpose and treated with the proper authorities. England urged the Ottawa Government to satisfy the people of Red River. Then the Bill of Manitoba and other guarantees were agreed to, and thereby the entry of Manitoba into the Confederation was effected.

The first missionary known as having visited the country is the Rev. Père Messager, who accompanied Chevalier de la Vérandrye in 1731. At the time of the Conquest the Catholic missions were abandoned; they were resumed in 1818 by the Revs. J. N. Provencher and S. J. N. Dumoulin, from Quebec.

The Rev. J. N. Provencher was consecrated bishop of Juliopolis in 1822, and afterwards nominated bishop of St. Boniface. That see was created an Archdiocese in 1871, and is now occupied by the Most Rev. Alexandre Taché, D.D.

A Church of England bishopric was created in 1849. Rev. David Anderson, was the first bishop of Rupert's Land, and was succeeded by the present incumbent the Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**, formerly **NEW CALEDONIA**, a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the N. by the 60th parallel of latitude; E. by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; S. by the United States; and W. by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean and Queen Charlotte's Sound. Length 764½ miles; breadth about 400 miles. Area 350,000 square miles. The coast line is deeply indented. The northern part of the colony is diversified with mountain, lake and river; is of extraordinary fertility, producing all Canadian cereals and vegetables, and fruits in larger measure than any part of even Ontario, and with a mining region (Omineca,) at the head waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Fraser rivers, which, though very imperfectly explored, (owing to their

inaccessibility to general travel) gives indications of being very rich in gold and silver. The southern and middle part includes the rich gold valley of Fraser river, and is well adapted for pasturage, and also, with irrigation, for agriculture; some parts, however, such as the Chilcotin plains, and the great and beautiful valley of the Okanagan, require no artificial irrigation, nor does any part of the seaboard. Throughout the whole extent of the province there is an abundance of forest land, the timber on which is of the most valuable description. One kind especially, the Douglas pine, yields spars from 90 to 100 feet in length, and from 20 to 24 inches in diameter. The tree is very often from 150 to 300 feet in length, without knots or branches, and the diameter varies from six to ten feet, and in quality is about twice as strong as Canadian red pine, and being more gummy, is more durable and takes a better hold. At Burrard Inlet, 9 miles from New Westminster, there are pine trees 27 to 30 feet in diameter. The yearly exports of timber amount to about \$250,000, but the vast forests have hardly been touched.

The mineral resources of British Columbia are very great. Gold is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and in great abundance in the Cariboo district, the yield in that one locality exceeding, in 1870, one million dollars, while the yield of the entire province for the past ten years has exceeded twenty-two million dollars. Silver and copper are also to be had in abundance, but the mines have not as yet been very largely worked. The true wealth of the province, however, is its coal fields, which are inexhaustible, easy of access and easily worked. Bituminous coal is found on the mainland and on Vancouver Island; and anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island. The latter has been sold in San Francisco for \$20 per ton. The fisheries, which will some day prove a source of national wealth, are amongst the most valuable known. The climate of British Columbia is mild and favorable enough to allow animals to live in the open air throughout the winter, and in many parts the plains and hills are covered with an herb called bunch

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British gold is homp- in that '70, one of the years on dollars to be es have worked. e, how- e inex- easily und on Island; harlotte sold in . The prove a amongst climate favor- live in winter, and hills bunch

grass, which possesses highly nutritious qualities and keeps cattle in excellent condition during the whole winter. Winter lasts from November till March; but snow seldom remains long on the ground. The prevailing winds are from the N. in summer, and from the S. and W. in winter.

The area of the land fit for agricultural settlement is estimated at 250,000 square miles, diversified by hill and dale, and watered by numerous streams and lakes. The soil varies from a deep black vegetable loam to a light brown, loamy earth; the hills supplying slate and building stone. Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, apples, pears, &c., grow luxuriantly.

The country is rich in fur-bearing animals, of which the principal are the black, brown and grizzly bears, lynx, marten and beaver. The annual product of the fur trade amounts to between \$200,000 and \$250,000.

Shipbuilding is a branch of trade which promises to assume large proportions.

Manufactures are yet in their infancy.

Chief among the rivers of the country is the great Fraser river, which pursues a rapid course between steep and rocky banks, until, approaching the sea, it presents a fertile and finely wooded valley from 50 to 60 miles in length. The total length of the Fraser river is about 700 miles. The Thompson river surpasses the Fraser in the richness of its scenery, and flows through one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The Columbia is another noble stream. It enters the United States at Fort Shepherd, after a course of nearly 800 miles in British territory. Total length about 1,200 miles.

The means of communication with the interior of British Columbia are very good. Steamers ascend the Fraser river over 100 miles, to the head of navigation, and for over 450 miles beyond this there is an excellent gravelled road, constructed by the government at great expense. Burrard Inlet is the largest and finest harbor on the mainland, and is spoken of as a probable terminus for the Pacific railway.

British Columbia consists of two perfectly distinct parts, the mainland above described and Vancouver

Island. This island is the largest in the Pacific, being 278 miles long, and 40 to 50 wide. It is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Fuca, which are about 16 miles in width, and by the Gulf of Georgia, which varies from 30 miles in width to a narrowness that is bridgeable, viz: at Valde's Island. The surface is marked by mountain ranges and extensive plains. The soil is productive. The island is noted for its coal mines. Gold has also been found. The harbors are numerous and excellent, and Esquimalt Harbor, which is the Naval station, is also referred to as not unlikely to prove the terminus of the Canada Pacific railway.

The public affairs of British Columbia are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly composed of 25 representatives elected every four years. Justice is dispensed by a Chief justice and two assistants.

Education is free to all; the schools are non-sectarian.

Victoria, Vancouver Island, is the capital of the province, and the seat of the see of the Lord Bishop of British Columbia. It is situated on a narrow inlet, which, completely landlocked, gives accommodation to all vessels whose draught of water does not exceed 18 feet. It is rapidly rising into a large city.

The number of arrivals in 1872 was 292 (tons 131,696,) and the clearances 285 (tons 129,864.) Total value of imports \$1,790,352; exports \$1,712,107.

Mails from Canada to British Columbia and vice versa are conveyed between San Francisco and Victoria by the steamer *Prince Alfred*, an iron steamship of 900 tons. The service is performed twice a month. Some mails are also conveyed by land to Portland or Olympia and thence reach Victoria by another steamer. The Vancouver Island postal service is performed from Victoria by the steamer *Sir James Douglas*, which conveys the mails along the eastern coast as far as Comox, 130 miles from Victoria, stopping at Cowichan, Maple Bay, Chemainus, Nanaimo and Comox. Cowichan is a flourishing place. It possesses good schools,

the only stone church in the Province, and a convent at which the Nuns (who are Canadians) teach trades to Indian and half-breed girls. Nanaimo is also a flourishing town, with bright prospects for the future. There are hardly any settlements on the western coast, and there is in consequence no postal service. The service to Comox is efficient and regular, and is performed with every possible regard to economy. The mails for the mainland are despatched from Victoria. Some, of but little importance, are conveyed by the *Sir James Douglas*, as far as Nanaimo, where the steamer *Otter*, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, receives the mails for the River Skeena. The other mails which are by far the most important, are conveyed from Victoria to New Westminster, thence to Yale, and from Yale to Barkerville. The service from Victoria to New Westminster is performed by the steamer *Enterprise*, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. From New Westminster to Yale, on the Fraser, the mails are conveyed, in summer, by the steamer *Lillooet*. From Yale to Barkerville, the service is performed by means of stages drawn by four or six horses. Upon the Cariboo route, between Soda Creek and the mouth of the Quesnel, the Fraser is navigable, and the *Victoria* makes the trip promptly and safely, and affords to travellers every comfort that can be desired. A steamboat has recently been placed on Lake Tatla, to provide miners with facilities for reaching the mines of the District of Omineca more speedily, more safely, and with less fatigue.

Telegraph lines extend from Swinomish, in Washington Territory, (United States) to Barkerville, at the extremity of the Cariboo road. There is, besides, a branch line from Matsqui to Burrard Inlet *via* New Westminster, in addition to a right of way over the line belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company, from Swinomish to Victoria, which comprises two submarine cables. This line of telegraph, which by the act completing the union of Columbia with Canada, became the property of the Dominion, is 569 miles long, in addition to the submarine portion which is a mile and a quarter in

length. The following is a list of the telegraph stations and tariff for 10 words from Victoria :

Sehome.....	\$0 50	Lytton .....	1 00
Matsqui .....	0 50	Spence's Bridge	1 20
N. Westminster	0 75	Clinton.....	1 20
Burrard Inlet.	0 75	83-Mile House..	1 25
Chilukweyuk..	0 75	Soda Creek.....	1 55
Hope.....	0 75	Quesnel .....	1 55
Yale.....	1 00	Barkerville.....	2 00

British Columbia is divided into 5 electoral districts for Dominion elections, viz., New Westminster, Cariboo, Yale, Victoria, and Vancouver, each of which, except Victoria, returns 1 member to the House of Commons; Victoria returns 2 members. It is further subdivided into 12 electoral districts for Provincial purposes.

British Columbia occupies a commanding position not only with regard to the trade of the western part of America and the Pacific Islands, but also with respect to China, Japan, and other Asiatic countries, and the Australian colonies. Along the whole coast line of at least 10,000 miles, (following indents,) a perfect labyrinth of islands exists, giving innumerable harbors, inlets and channels, teeming, as well as the rivers that empty into them, with salmon, sturgeon, mackerel, cod, herring, halibut, oulachans and whales. Except the whale fishery, these vast fisheries are altogether undeveloped.

This colony was first established in 1858, and has since made remarkable progress. The <sup>total</sup> population last year was 10,586, <sup>exclusive of Indians.</sup> This total comprised 8,576 whites, 462 negroes and 1,548 Chinese. The number of Indians is large, supposed to be about 50,000. Some tribes have gathered together in villages, and considerable progress has been made in the education of their children. The construction of the Canada Pacific railway cannot fail to develop the untold resources of this province, and add greatly to the wealth and general prosperity of the Dominion. The distance from Montreal to Victoria is 3,000 miles, which can now be accomplished in 11 or 12 days, by the San Francisco route; but by the future Canada Pacific railway, the distance will be reduced to 2,800 miles.

We are indebted to M. McLeod,

district magistrate, Aylmer, P. Q., (son of the late Chief Trader John McLeod, sen., of the Hudson's Bay Company, and author of "Peace River," &c.,) for the following information, as to the fertility of Northern British Columbia:

"At Fort St. James, about lat.  $54^{\circ} 30'$  N., 2,000 feet above the sea, the first barley (five quarts) sown produced five bushels, say about 84 bushels per acre. This was about 50 miles west of McLeod's Fort, which last is the highest Post on the Rocky Mountains.

"At Fort Fraser, still further west, on the slope of the Cascade, the first potatoes planted, about a bushel, produced forty-fold."

Mr. McLeod estimates the total area of British Columbia at 350,000 square miles, and the wheat area at 150,000 square miles, or 96,000,000 acres, being all south of lat.  $55^{\circ}$  N., (although there are fine wheat valleys far beyond, N.) islands included. The grass, barley and vegetable area north of the above—that is, from lat.  $55^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$  N., (northern boundary line of British Columbia) and from lon.  $120^{\circ}$  W. to American boundary,  $141^{\circ}$  W., Mr. McLeod estimates at 100,000 square miles, or, 64,000,000 acres. A considerable portion, say one-sixth, of these areas, is covered with lakes, numerous and, like all the rivers, abounding with wholesome fish—fish, in fact, is the native staple food.

Mr. McLeod further estimates the coast line of British Columbia at 10,000 miles, a predicate on that of Norway: the latter, on actual measurement, having been found to have in its indented line thirteen times the length of its coast in a straight line. In point of fact, the British Columbia coast is much more, and more deeply indented than that of Norway, some of the inlets running in upwards of fifty miles. The inlets are full of salmon and other fish.

NEWFOUNDLAND, or TERRE-NEUVE, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat.  $46^{\circ} 38'$  and  $51^{\circ} 40'$  N., and lon.  $52^{\circ} 35'$  and  $59^{\circ} 35'$  W. It is separated on the N.W. from Canada by the Gulf; its S.W. point approaches Cape Breton; N. and N.E. are the shores of Labrador, from

which it is divided by the Straits of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any part of America. It is about 1,200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, between Capes Ray and Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419 miles, measured on a curve. Its form is somewhat triangular, but exceedingly irregular, owing to its being indented with deep bays, the most remarkable of which are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays on the E. coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the S. coast; and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands on the W. There are besides these smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious and well sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them, while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels.

The interior of the Island has never been thoroughly explored, but from the reports of Mr. Murray, the geologist, who has been for many years past and is still engaged in its exploration, there is reason to believe that its resources, both agricultural and mineral, are of very considerable importance. The greater portion, however, appears to be rocky, with numerous tracts of moss, much intersected by rivers and lakes, and but thinly wooded, except on the banks of the rivers. Great boulders, or loose rocks, scattered over the country, increase its general roughness. Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1,500 feet) and the latter rarely expanding into plains. The "barrens" of Newfoundland are those districts which occupy the summits of the hills and ridges, and other elevated and exposed tracts. They are covered with a thin and scrubby vegetation, consisting of berry-bearing plants and dwarf bushes, of various kinds. Bare patches of gravel and boulders, and crumbling fragments of rock, are frequently met with on the "barrens," which are generally destitute of vegetable soil. The sea cliffs are, for the

most part, bold and lofty, with deep water close to the shore.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, and though the majority are small, yet some attain to respectable size. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gambo and Great Cod Roy rivers. The Humber, in its main branch, is about 80 miles long—in its second, or Grand Pond branch, it is about 43 miles long. The Exploits is about 150 miles long, and drains about 3,000 square miles of country. The Gander is somewhat over 100 miles long. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh water lakes and ponds are also numerous. They are found over the face of the entire country—on the very tops of hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one third of the whole Island. 67 ponds have been counted from one spot on the N. E. mountains of Avalon, some two and three miles in extent, none less than 100 yards, and not at a farther distance than ten miles from the base of the hill. The principal lakes in the Island are the Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond and Red Indian Pond. The Grand Pond contains an area of about 185 square miles; this includes an island at its south west end, which contains an area of about 50 square miles. Deer Pond has an area of about 30 square miles. The Red Indian Pond has an area of 64 square miles. The Gander Pond is supposed to be of large extent, but has not yet been measured.

The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica and clay-slate, with secondary and, over a considerable area, carboniferous formations. The minerals of the Island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone and coal. Traces of gold have also been found by analysis, as well as traces of cadmium and bismuth.

The principal mines are, the Tilt Cove Mine (copper), the Notre Dame Mine (copper), both on the eastern side of the Island; and the La Manche Mine

(lead), on the southern coast. The first named has been very productive. The other two have not been so successful, though there is no doubt they are rich in minerals; the cause of their comparative failure is to be found in the lack of means or energy, or both, in their proprietors. The La Manche Mine has exchanged proprietary Companies three several times. The works were commenced in 1857 by Messrs. Ripley & Co., and by them were excavated about 537 cubic fathoms, yielding 1,800 tons of ore, that is, an average of 3-4 tons to the cubic fathom. The next Company, called the Placentia Bay Co., excavated about 379 fathoms, which gave 450 tons of ore, or 1-18 per fathom. The present Company, called the La Manche Mining Company, between January and June, in 1867, made but an average of 1,580 pounds to the cubic fathom, or little over  $\frac{1}{2}$  a ton. The total amount raised up to 1868 was about 2,350 tons of ore. Since then but little has been done. There have been a good many licenses of search taken out these years back, but no work of any importance has been commenced.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental Provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. The average temperature of February, the coldest month, is  $22^{\circ}$  of July, the hottest,  $60^{\circ}$ , and of the year  $40^{\circ}$ . The winter lasts from December till April. The summer is short and warm. In May and beginning of June dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundland are spruce, birch, larch, willow, ash and fir; but they do not attain to a large size. Recumbent and standing evergreens are to be met in great variety; berry-growing bushes abound in every swamp. European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant.

In several sections of the Island agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable alluvia. Potatoes yield well

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and are of excellent quality; green crops thrive well in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, plums and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries, of very good quality, are grown.

The timber lands, amounting to nearly one million of acres, and situated principally on the western side of the Island, and by the chief lakes and rivers, are wholly unsettled, and ungranted, though they are of high importance with a view to settlement. What may be the extent and nature of the lands of the interior it is impossible to say, as they have never been surveyed. No lands are let for lumbering purposes—the laws provide that they shall be disposed of for settlement alone. With the exception of the grant to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which consists of one hundred square miles, in blocks of three miles each, no land has been given to any purchasers in quantities exceeding 200 acres, save in very few instances.

The only animal peculiar to the Island is the Newfoundland dog, famous the world over. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten and wild cat. Land and aquatic birds are numerous. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampus and porpoises; while for fish there is no place in the world comparable with Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with cod and every other variety of fish. These banks form the most extensive submarine elevation on the face of the globe; in their full extent they occupy 6° of lon., and nearly 10° of lat., being over 600 miles in length and 200 miles in breadth, with a depth of water varying from 10 to 160 fathoms. The mean depth is estimated at 40 fathoms. The prosecution of the fishery on the Grand Banks has of late years been left exclusively in the hands of foreigners, principally French, whilst the shore fishery, which, with less risk, is more convenient, is depended upon by the fishermen of the Island for their support. The cod fishery opens in June, and lasts till the middle of November,

and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the Island. The seal fishery is next in importance. In 1872, 196 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 29,796 tons, and manned by 9,496 men, were engaged in this fishery. The sailing fleet of Newfoundland now includes 20 steam vessels, 5,758 tons, carrying 3,511 men. During 1872, 1,253 vessels were entered at the Port of St. John's, and 993 vessels cleared. The revenue of Newfoundland for 1872 amounted to \$813,000, and the expenditure to \$830,300, but there being a balance from 1871 of \$132,000, after paying all the expenditure of that year, left a balance at the end of 1872, of \$115,000. The debt of the colony on the 31st of December, 1872, was \$1,151,676.

The imports of Newfoundland consist of all articles used for food and clothing as well as for domestic and fishing purposes. The principal exports are fish and fish oils, seal oil and skins.

Total value of imports and exports of the colony of Newfoundland from and to each country in the year 1872:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.	\$2,694,667	\$1,742,111
Jersey.....	43,532	14,782
Canada.....	825,442	60,430
Nova Scotia.....	556,153	197,218
New Brunswick...	16,720	
P. Edward Island...	66,561	3,279
British W. Indies...	283,352	370,371
Sweden.....	7,617	
Hamburg.....	140,289	
Malta.....		20,180
France.....		6,400
Spain.....	61,147	742,998
Portugal.....	50,400	924,400
Italy.....	682	126,408
Sicily.....	7,065	
Greece.....		42,196
United States.....	1,654,664	214,398
Foreign W. Indies...	279,957	128,279
Brazil.....		1,110,849
St. Peters.....	27,870	4,600
Total.....	\$6,716,068	\$5,707,002

The Government of Newfoundland pays \$120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan Line to and from Liverpool and Halifax, or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight; 1 steamer once a fortnight from St. John's northward; 1 steamer once a fortnight from St.

John's westward; 1 from St. John's to Conception Bay; 1 to convey the Judges on Circuit all over the Island, and 1 on the Labrador coast, running once a fortnight along the shore from south to north and *vice versa*, giving information to the fishermen where the fish is most abundant.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, a Legislative Council of 13 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 31 representatives. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a Chief and two assistant judges; a Vice Admiralty Court, and a District Court.

The public school system is based on the denominational principle as regards Roman Catholics, and the non-denominational as far as Protestants generally are concerned. The Church of England Protestants are dissatisfied with the system, and desire a separation from all the other Protestant denominations, so as to be placed in the same position, as to public education, as the Roman Catholics; from this view, however, all the other Protestant denominations dissent. In consonance with this state of things there are two general inspectors of elementary or board schools, one a Protestant, the other a Roman Catholic. The last printed reports of these inspectors are for 1871. The number of Protestant schools then in operation (the number and attendance have varied very little since) was 180, with an attendance of 10,676 pupils. Of these schools, 138 were elementary; 7 commercial; 20 Colonial Church and School Society (partly supported by the local government); 12 Wesleyan School Society; 2 Church of England; and 1 Presbyterian Church. The number of Roman Catholic schools was 101, with an attendance of 5,411 pupils. There are besides these, 7 commercial schools, with an attendance of 502 pupils; and 13 convent schools, with an attendance of 1,965 pupils. There are four public academies, based on the denominational principle, and all situated in the capital of the Island; one for Roman Catholics, which is in connection with their College; one for Church of England Protestant, in connection with their collegiate establishment;

one for Wesleyans; and one for Protestants of all other denominations. The last named ought not, perhaps, to be denominational, inasmuch as it is open to all denominations, though but few, if any, of the denominations who possess academical institutions of their own have recourse to it. The towns of Harbor Grace and Carbonear, have each a grammar school besides the commercial and elementary board schools.

There are no railways on the Island and the means of communication are not the best. Two steamers make fortnightly trips to the principal places north and south of St. John's; and another runs daily between ports on Conception Bay. Most of the other places have to be reached by open sail boat.

The inhabitants of Newfoundland are principally the descendants of the settlers from England and Ireland.

The Aborigines inhabitants known as Red Indians have been extinct for many years past. There are some Mic Macs in the Island, but not many.

The following table shows the districts into which the Island is divided with the population of each in 1869:

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Saint John's, East .....	17,204
Saint John's, West .....	11,616
Conception Bay Southern Division.....	6,542
Conception Bay Portdegrave .....	7,536
Conception Bay Harbor Grace .....	12,740
Conception Bay Carbonear .....	5,638
Conception Bay Bay de Verds .....	7,057
Trinity Bay .....	13,817
Bonavista Bay .....	11,560
Twillingate and Fogo .....	18,067
Ferryland .....	5,991
Placentia and St. Mary's .....	8,794
Burin .....	6,731
Fortune Bay .....	5,233
Burgeo and La Poile .....	5,119
Total of Electoral Districts.....	138,670
French Shore.....	5,387
Labrador.....	2,479
Total.....	146,536

There are two Roman Catholic Dioceses in Newfoundland—St. John's and Harbor Grace; and one of the Church of England, with a coadjutor Bishop. The religious denominations,

according to the census of 1869, are as follows:

Church of England.....	55,184
Church of Rome.....	61,040
Wesleyans.....	28,990
Church of Scotland.....	401
Free Kirk.....	573
Congregationalists.....	378
Baptists.....	10
 Total.....	146,578

Places of worship:—Church of England 81; Church of Rome 59; Wesleyan Methodist 42; all other denominations 6.

Newfoundland is supposed to have been discovered by Northmen about the year 1000. It was re-discovered by Sir John Cabot and his son Sebastian on the 24th June, 1497. A settlement was subsequently formed by some Portuguese adventurers, who were in turn expelled by Sir Francis Drake, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After this period numerous English colonies were established from time to time along the eastern coast, and several French along the southern, in the Bay of Placentia. For a long series of years the colony existed merely as a fishing settlement, and was much disturbed by the French, until, in 1713, it was declared by the Treaty of Utrecht to belong wholly to Great Britain, the French reserving a right to fish on certain parts of the coast; the rocky islets of St. Pierre and Miquelon being also assigned to them on condition that they should not be used for military purposes. The first Governor of the Island was appointed in 1728, and the first Legislative Assembly met on the first of January, 1733. The most noteworthy town on the Island is St. John's, the capital. It has telegraphic communication with Canada, the United States and Europe, and the most important places on the Island. Newfoundland is the only portion of British North America not yet incorporated in the Dominion of Canada.

#### NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.—

This large possession of the Dominion of Canada includes all that portion of British North America outside the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island,

and the island of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, on the E. by the Atlantic, on the W. by the Pacific, and on the S. by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area estimated at 2,750,000 square miles.

This immense district was, until 1870, known as the Hudson's Bay Territory, so named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the Bay in 1610, and perished on its shores. It was governed by the Hudson's Bay Company, by whom it was divided into four large departments or regions, subdivided into 33 districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a Chief Governor and Council; and the various departments by Chief Factors and Chief Traders. The Northern department, which included all the establishments in the far north and frozen region, comprised the valley of the Mackenzie river, and the country between that sterile region and the Rocky Mountains, north of Lake Athabasca. The Southern department extended on both sides of James' Bay, and along the south shores of Hudson's Bay, as far north as Cape Churchill, and inland to the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Quebec and Ontario, and to the Lakes Winnipeg, Deer and Wollaston. The Montreal department included the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa river, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department, comprehended all that immense extent of country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, now the province of British Columbia. The country on the E. side of Hudson's Bay, forming the peninsula of Labrador, was called East Main; that on the south-west, New South Wales.

In 1870 the North West Territories came into the possession of the Dominion of Canada. Out of the Southern department the province of Manitoba was created.

The territories now outside Manitoba and British Columbia are governed by the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, who is styled "Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and North West Territories,"

and by a Council of 11 members. Fort Garry is the seat of Government.

The North West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibi, East Main, and Great Whale rivers, flowing into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine, and Great Fish rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapuscw (or Koksoak) and Natwakame rivers, falling into Hudson's Straits. The Mackenzie is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2,500 miles long, and flows through a fertile and finely wooded country skirted by metalliciferous hills, and with coal measures cropping out near the surface throughout three fourths of the area drained by it. According to the best computation, it drains an area of 443,000 square miles. The Coppermine river is very rich in copper ore and galena. The Saskatchewan, 1,300 miles long, and its tributaries, drain an area of 363,000 square miles. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegos, Clear Water, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North Lined, Mistassini and Abbitibi. Great Bear Lake is 250 miles long and about as wide. Great Slave Lake is 300 miles long and 50 wide. Lake Athabasca is 200 miles long and 20 to 40 wide. Lake Winnipeg is 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide; Lake of the Woods 75 miles long by 60 miles wide, and Lake Mistassini about the size of Lake Ontario.

The agricultural capabilities of at least 600,000 square miles of the North West Territories are very great. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles, in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and, on an average, 80 miles broad. But the best and largest wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, viz: the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace rivers to the very western (the Pacific) slope of the Rocky Mountains, along the Peace River pass to lat. 60° N., near the foot of the Rocky Mountains, an area of three hundred million acres beyond the sup-

posed limit of the fertile belt of the North West. (Authorities on this point, Archbishop Taché, Harmon and McLeod.) The Saskatchewan was formerly a wooded country, but successive fires partially cleared its forest growth; it, however, abounds with the most beautiful herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This extraordinary belt, more than one-third of which is at once available for the purposes of the agriculturalist, is capable of sustaining a population of 90,000,000. This region in winter is not more severe than that experienced in Ontario; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring commences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior, which is five degrees of latitude farther to the south. The depth of snow is never excessive; while in the richest tracts the natural pastureage is so abundant that horses and cattle may be left to obtain their food during the greater part of the winter: in fact up even to lat. 56° N., (Dunvegan on the Peace River,) the horses winter out the whole season. Travellers who have visited this region describe it as magnificent, and the late Sir George Simpson, who had been for over thirty years Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, speaks of himself and fellow travellers, "brushing the luxuriant grass with our knees, and the hard ground of the surface was beautifully diversified with a variety of flowers, such as the rose, the hyacinth and the tiger lily;" and again he describes it as "a beautiful country, with lofty hills, rolling prairies, sylvan lakes, bright green sward, uninterrupted profusion of roses and blue bells, softest vales and panoramas of hanging cypresses."

The Mackenzie river country is well wooded, and the soil well adapted for cultivation.

The rivers and lakes west of Lake Superior are bordered by rich prairies and luxuriant woods, and the splendid stream, (Rainy river, 100 miles long), which empties Lac la Pluie into Lake of the Woods, is crowned in many places with a plentiful growth of birch, poplar, beech, elm and oak. Sir George Simpson thus concludes his remarks on

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this beautiful stream: "Is it too much for the eye of philanthropy to discern through the vista of futurity, this noble stream, connecting as it does the fertile shores of two spacious lakes, with crowded steamboats on its bosom, and populous towns on its borders?"

On Peace river groves of poplars and pine woods in every shape vary the scene, and their intervals are enlivened with vast herds of elks and buffaloes.

About 100 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the great coal bed commences. So far as has been ascertained it is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16 degrees of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. The lignite (or tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively developed. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Lake rivers, the formation is best exposed; it there consists of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceed three yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, alternating with a fine-grained, friable sandstone, and sometimes with thick beds of clay, the interposing layer being often dark, from the dissemination of bituminous matter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, is massive and most generally shows the woody structure distinctly. Beds of coal also crop up to the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast.

The Hudson's Bay Company were chartered by King Charles II. in 1670. Since that period they have used this country as hunting grounds from which to obtain supplies of furs for all markets in the world. There are probably upwards of 20 different kinds, the most valuable of which is that of the black fox. The other articles of commerce are oils, dried and salted fish, feathers, quills, and walrus ivory. About 18,000 seals are annually taken on the Labrador Peninsula.

The Canada Pacific railway will run through the great Saskatchewan country, crossing the Rocky Mountains through the Yellow Head Pass, and opening up one of the richest countries on the globe. This railway will be the great highway between Oriental countries and Western Europe. It will be 633 miles shorter than the American Pacific railroad, the

distance from New Westminster to Montreal being 2,730 miles, as against 3,363 miles from San Francisco to New York city. On its construction depends the rapid growth and prosperity of this rich inheritance of the Dominion of Canada, now peopled principally by Indians, but destined before many years to become the happy home of millions of inhabitants.

Malcolm McLeod, Esq., Advocate, Aylmer, Que., son of the late Chief Trader John McLeod, senior, Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, and author of "Peace River," &c., has kindly furnished the following estimate as to Dominion lands in the North West Territories and Rupert's Land:

Wheat area 370,000 square miles. General boundaries: From Lac Seul (say lon. 92° W., lat. 50° N.) to foot of Rocky Mountains, lat. 60° N., thence along base of Rocky Mountains lat. 60° N., thence to the south bend of Moose River, thence to the Lake of the Woods, lat. 49° N., thence along Rainy river, and thence to Lac Seul. This area, unbroken by mountains or rocks to any material extent, with streams and small lakes which but fertilize, may be stated at 320,000 square miles. Beyond it, northwards, however, are also areas of richest vegetable mould (humus) on warm Silurian and Devonian, bituminous, and with marly clays of utmost fertility. They are to be found on the lower reaches of the Rivers Peace, Hay and Aux Liards, an aggregate say of at least 50,000 square miles. Total wheat area 370,000 square miles or 236,800,000 acres.

Vegetable and grass (economic) areas beyond (and not included in) the above, and with sufficient timber, &c.:

Sq. miles.

1. Hudson's Bay Basin (portion Silurian, so far as known, and fairly predictable,) east side (E. of meridian 80° W.)	100,000 sq. miles	400,000
2. Winnipeg Basin, east side, from English river to Nelson river.....		80,000

3. Beaver River (middle and lower parts).....	50,000
4. Methy Lake & river, Clear Water river, and Athabasca river from Clear W. river to Athabasca Lake, east side.....	30,000
5. West of McKenzie river (Devonian with coal measures) to wheat line as above stated, and from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Resolution, on the Great Slave Lake .....	10,000
6. East side of McKenzie river to Fort Good Hope, or say lat. 68° N.....	100,000
7. West of McKenzie river to American (late Russian) boundary, lon. 141° W. and American Pacific shore strip, viz.: all north of lat. 60° N.....	160,000
8. Rocky Mountain slope beyond wheat line.....	30,000
9. Outlying areas, amongst others, the extensive but undefined ones between the Hudson's Bay Silurian, and the northern rivers of the St. Lawrence valley, say from Lake Mistassini to Lake Nipigon.....	100,000
10. Add also the, by some called, "American Desert" of our latitudes, say between 49° and 50° N., where maize well grows, buffaloes fatten, and Indians ever hunt, "a happy hunting ground."....	40,000
 Total area.....	1,000,000
Acres.....	640,000,0000

The Barley area of the above may be stated at two thirds.

The rest of our North West and Rupert's Lands, including the immense "Barren Grounds" of our Laurentian Labrador Rocks, of our Western Rupert's Land, and the great wilds and islands of our Arctic, with their whales, may be fairly estimated at another million square miles.

THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI, lies directly in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, between the 49th and 50th degrees of latitude, nearly the same as that of the north of France, and contains an area of 2,460,000 acres of land of the best quality, similar, says Sir William Logan, the eminent Canadian geologist, to the fine arable soil of Canada West, and the Genesee County, New York State; it possesses over 300 miles of sea coast, is about 140 miles long, and 35 miles broad in the widest part, with an average breadth of 27½ miles.

Anticosti is made mention of so long ago as 1660, in the geographical folio work of the celebrated loyalist Dr. Peter Heylyn, known as "Cosmographia." He says that the proper name for the island is Naticottee, which it is supposed was corrupted by the Spaniards, who fished in and off the St. Lawrence at that period, to its present appellation. He reports that the island was then held by a tribe of Indians, who were exceedingly kind and friendly to such mariners as landed there. The fief of the island was granted by Louis XIV, about 1680, to Sieur Louis Joliet, as a recompense for his discovery of the mouths of the Mississippi and the Illinois, and other services rendered to his Government; and it seems to have been held of so little account in its primitive state that here Charlevoix, writing about 1722, in his "Histoire du Canada," says that Joliet "would, perhaps, have preferred one of the smallest lordships in France." In La Houtan's "History of Canada," is a chart of the St. Lawrence, and a plan of the island, showing Joliet's Fort on the western flank. La Houtan was a French marine officer, and he mentions that Joliet was captured in his boat off the Island by the English expedition against Quebec, in 1690, under Admiral Phips, but released after the failure of that expedition. Mr. T. Aubury, who sailed with General Burgoyne's army in 1758, devotes three pages of his work, "Interior Travels through America," to the seal fisheries of Anticosti, and the method of catching these animals between the continent and the adjacent islands.

So much for the early records of Anticosti. When the feudal system

became abolished, which had long prevailed under the French domination of Canada, there being no tenants on the island, the seigneur, or lord of his manor, became possessed of the whole soil in fee simple, since which time it has been held jointly by a variety of persons, chief amongst whom are the Forsyth family. The title to this immense possession seems to have been fully acknowledged by the Parliament of Canada, as an act was passed during the last session (in the spring of 1873) incorporating a company to develop the resources of the island.

Anticosti slopes gradually from its elevated northern coast to the grassy savannas which skirt the southern shore, and thus, in a great measure, the fertile portions of the country are protected from severe winter winds. Its climate is very healthy, and it certainly is not severer than that of the other maritime provinces. The atmosphere is pure and clear, and free from fogs which are so frequent on and around Newfoundland. The winter's cold is considerably tempered by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the heat of summer is, to a certain extent, moderated by the same influence. Vegetation progresses very rapidly, and crops come to perfection in good season. The soil is of good quality, being a rich loam intermixed with limestone; valuable forests are to be found on the greater part of the island, and although the timber generally is not of the largest size, it is of a superior quality, and well adapted for ship-building.

The fisheries around the island, which have been hitherto comparatively neglected, are valuable and important. Speaking of them Commander Lavoie, of *La Canadienne*, in his report, in 1870, to the Dominion Government, says: "This island is beginning to be frequented and settled by hardy fishermen, tempted by the desire of participating in its rich fisheries, which up to the last few years were, comparatively, unexplored. . . . The importance and value of its fisheries have increased along with the number of fishermen. The waters bordering on Anticosti are stocked with the same kinds as are to be met with on the south and north coast of the St. Lawrence."

In his report for last year (1872) Commander Lavoie says, "Large shoals of herrings visit its shores about the same time they repair to Pleasant Bay, Magdalen Islands. A schooner, from Prince Edward Island, caught last spring with the seine 1,100 barrels of herrings in one day." He goes on to say, "The whole of Anticosti abounds with fish of all sorts, but harbors are scarce, even for fishing boats. Codfish on this coast are all large, and no finer are seen even on the Misicou and Orphan Banks." The number of fishermen frequenting its banks increases every year. Even when codfish was a failure everywhere else in the Gulf, it did not fail at Anticosti. Halibut are so plentiful that 199 barrels were taken in one day.

The seal fishery, which could be carried on here as well in winter as in summer, might be turned to profitable account, large numbers of these animals being visible during the former season, and thousands of them being observed in the summer and autumn at the entrance of almost all the bays and rivers, where they remain comparatively unmolested.

Hunting on the island is of considerable value, though of far less importance than its fisheries. The animals, whose skins are of marketable value, which are found on the island, are black bears, which are very abundant, otters, martens, and the silver, grey, red, black, and, sometimes, the white fox. Great quantities of ducks, geese, and other wild fowl resort to the lakes and the bays of the island.

There are numerous natural harbors round the coast, which are comparatively safe in all winds—Ellis Bay and Fox Bay being especially so. The former is distant about eight miles from West End Lighthouse on the south side, the latter is fifteen miles from Heath Point Lighthouse on the north side. Ellis Bay is two miles in breadth, with deep water three-fourths of a mile from shore, but only with from three to four fathoms in shore. Fox Bay is smaller, the distance across its mouth is only one mile and a half, with deep water in the centre, extending up the bay nine-tenths of a mile, but shoaling near the shores of it; the whole length of the bay being one mile and two-

tenths. Mr. Gamache, who has resided at Ellis Bay for upwards of twenty-five years, states the harbor to be perfectly secure in all winds and at all periods. A gentleman from England, in 1853, a member of Lloyd's, who visited the island to inspect a vessel which had been wrecked on the coast, declared he considered the harbor a "most excellent one," so much so that he should, on his return to England, make it especially known at Lloyd's, and added further, that there are many places in England, and other countries, carrying on large maritime commerce, which have not got so deep, so spacious or so safe a harbor as Ellis Bay. This gentleman had been three times round the world as captain of an East Indiaman.

The excellent position of Anticosti in regard to ships, commerce, &c., is easily seen, when we remember that every vessel must take one or other of the channels formed by the island, whether having passed from the Atlantic, or intending to pass to the ocean through the straits of Belle Isle, through the more frequented passage between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, or through the Gut of Canso, or whether running between Quebec and those portions of Canada and of the maritime provinces lying on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Vessels taking either of the channels formed by the position of the island must pass close to the island in consequence of the comparative narrowness of the northern one, and of the strong southeast current which always runs along the southern channel. To avoid this, and the risk of being driven on the rock-bound coast of the south shore of the Gulf and river, vessels generally stand out till they make the West Point of Anticosti, close to Ellis Bay. The inner anchorage of this bay has a depth of from three to four fathoms at low water, with very excellent holding ground (gravel and mud); the outer portion of the anchorage could be materially improved at a trifling expense, so as to be able to contain in safety, during all winds, almost any number of vessels of the largest size. If docks were constructed at Ellis' Bay, with a patent slip, it would be an admirable position for the repair of vessels stranded or damaged throughout the Lower St. Law-

rence, many of which are now broken up by the sea or dismantled by wreckers before assistance can be obtained from Quebec. For steam tugs employed for the relief of vessels in distress, this might be made an excellent station; here, also, a few steamers or gunboats could command the two entrances to the river, or send out from this convenient and central spot cruisers to any part of the Gulf.

The establishment of depots of coal at Ellis Bay and Fox River would be an advantage the importance of which it would be hard to estimate, coal being easy procurable from Nova Scotia, and laid down at either harbor at a cost not exceeding from \$3.50 to \$4 per ton. Considering the fact that upwards of 2,000 vessels annually arrive from Europe in the season, besides a large fleet of coasting and fishing vessels, all of which must pass within sight of the island, some idea can be formed of the importance to be attached to the position and capabilities of these harbors for commercial purposes.

The company which has been formed for the purpose of colonizing the island of Anticosti, and for working and developing its resources, propose to lay out town sites at Ellis Bay, Fox Bay, and at the South West Point. The chief town will be at Ellis Bay, where the principal place of business will be established. The beautiful situation of the first of these places, with its bracing sea-air, must eventually make it a resort for thousands of pleasure-seekers, since sea-bathing could there be combined with many other summer sports and amusements. The capital of the company is \$2,500,000, divided into 25,000 shares of \$100 each. The island is to be divided into twenty counties, of about 120,000 acres each, sub-divided into five townships. It is further proposed to lay a submarine telegraph cable to connect the island with the mainland; to build saw-mills and grist-mills, establish a bank and a general hospital, churches and schools, and to establish, moreover, five fishing stations, in different parts of the island, where temporary buildings are to be erected for curing and drying fish.

Operations and improvements of such

a kind have everywhere had the most beneficial result upon the industry, wealth and progress of the country in which they were attempted, and with the great resources and favorable geographical position of the Island of Anticosti, there is no reason to doubt that they will be attended there with similar results.

Sir William E. Logan, in his Geographical Report of Canada, after referring to deposits of peat, or peat-bogs, in different parts of Canada, says: "The most extensive peat deposits in Canada are found in Anticosti, along the low land on the coast of the island from Heath Point to within eight or nine miles of South West Point. The thickness of the peat, as observed on the coast, was from three to ten feet, and it appears to be of an excellent quality. The height of this plain may be, on an average, fifteen feet above high water mark, and it can be easily drained and worked. Between South West Point and the west end of the Island there are many peat-bogs, varying in superficies from 100 to 1,000 acres."

Near South West Point there are several large salt ponds, which, if labor was abundant, might be turned to a profitable account in the manufacture of salt, a manufacture which would become of some value to a great part of our North American fisheries, which, as well as the greater part of Canada, are now supplied with salt from the Bahamas, and from England or the United States; and for curing fish and provisions, bay salt, formed from the sea and from salt ponds, is the most valuable. In consequence of there not having been a sufficient supply of salt upon the island, an immense quantity of fish caught at Anticosti a year or two ago were rendered useless. This was alluded to by Commander Lavoie, of "La Canadienne," in his report for 1871, where he says that "fishing was abundant this season, the yield being reckoned at 9,500 quintals of cod, . . . but the greatest drawback arose from the difficulty experienced in curing fish, from the want of salt." Some of the Bahama Islands are retained merely on account of the salt ponds which they contain, and in Ceylon a large revenue is

derived from the salt works carried on in that island.

In Commander Lavoie's report for 1872, quoted from before, he says that geologists and others who have visited the interior of the island, agree in stating that its soil is rich, and that more than one million acres can be cultivated with advantage. Clearances have already been made at Gamache (Ellis' Bay), at South West and at West Point, where vegetables and grains of the district of Montreal and Quebec flourish. Stories, however, of the numerous wrecks that have occurred on the shore of Anticosti have spread such terror that up to 1861 nobody had thought of settling there. The reefs of flat limestone, extending, in some parts, to one mile and a quarter from the shore; the want of anchorage of a great portion of the coast, and, above all, the frequent fogs justify this belief, in part, but not in so great a degree as to render reasonable the dread with which they seem to have been regarded, and which can only have arisen from the natural tendency to magnify danger, of which we have no precise knowledge.

Four lighthouses are erected on Anticosti; one on Heath Point, at the east end of the island; another at South West Point, the third on West Point; and the fourth at South Point, at Bagot's Bluff. That on Heath Point is a round tower, built of a grayish white limestone, quarried on the island, and is ninety feet high. It shows, at an elevation of 110 feet above the level of high water, a fixed white light, which in clear weather should be visible from a distance of fifteen miles. The lighthouse on South West Point is built of the same stone as the previous one, quarried on the spot, is seventy-five feet high, and of the usual conical form, exhibits a white light, which revolves every three minutes, and is visible at fifteen miles, with the eye ten feet above the sea; with the eye at fifty feet, it can be seen nineteen and a half miles, and with the eye at an elevation of 100 feet, it will be visible about twenty-three miles. The third lighthouse erected on the West Point of Anticosti, is a circular stone tower, faced with fire brick, 109 feet in height. It exhibits at 112 feet above high water mark, a

fixed white light, visible from a distance of fifteen miles. A gun is fired every hour during fog and snow-storms. The lighthouse at South Point is a comparatively new building, the light having been first exhibited in August, 1870. It is a hexagonal tower, painted white, seventy-five feet above high-water mark, with a revolving white flash light every twenty seconds. It should be seen at from fourteen to eighteen miles distance, and is visible from all points of approach. A powerful steam fog-whistle is also stationed there, about 300 feet east of the lighthouse. In foggy weather, and during snow-storms, this is sounded ten seconds in every minute, thus making an interval of fifty seconds between each blast, which can be heard in calm weather, or with the wind, from nine to fifteen miles distance, and in stormy weather, or against the wind, from three to eight miles. The lights are exhibited from the 1st of April to the 20th of December of each year.

Provision depots are also established on the island for the relief of wrecked crews. The first of those is at Ellis Bay, the second at the lighthouse at the South West Point; the third which was formerly at Shallop Creek (Jupiter River), was this year removed to South Point, where the new lighthouse and steam fog-whistle have been located, and the fourth at the lighthouse on Heath Point. Direction boards are erected on the shore, or nailed to trees, from which the branches have been lopped off, near the beach, and on various points of the coast. These boards are intended to point out to shipwrecked persons the way to the provision posts.

Vessels are more frequently lost on Anticosti in the bad weather, at the close of navigation, than at any other time, and their crews would perish from want and the rigors of a Canadian winter, if it were not for this humane provision, made by Government, in the absence of settlements on the island. As, however, the population begin to increase, and dwellings become scattered about, there will be the less urgent need for these depots.

The currents around the Island of Anticosti are very variable and uncer-

tain, and to this cause may be attributed many of the shipwrecks that have from time to time occurred there. At the north point of the island there is a current almost always setting over to the north-east, being turned in that direction by the west end of the island. Confined as it is, within a narrow channel, it is very strong. All along the south coast, between the south-west and west points, the swell and the current both set in shore, and the bottom being of clean flat limestone, will not hold an anchor. It is also by no means uncommon in summer for the breeze to die away suddenly to a calm.

The tide around the island only rises from four to seven feet.

It not unfrequently happens that when the current from the northward is running, another from W.N.W. comes along the south coast, in which case they meet at a reef off Heath Point, and cause a great ripple or irregular breaking sea. This takes place when a fresh breeze is blowing along the land on either side of the island. A wind has been observed on the north side from N. or N.E., whilst that on the south side was W.N.W., and yet never meeting round the east end of the island. Between the two winds there is usually a triangular space of calm, and light baffling airs, extending from five to eight miles. In the space between the winds there is often observed a high cross sea, and constantly changing light airs, which would leave a vessel at the mercy of the current, and in great danger of being set on the Heath Point reef.

Streams of excellent water descend to the sea on every part of the coasts of Anticosti. They are for the most part too small to admit boats, becoming rapid immediately within their entrances, and even the largest of them are barred with sand, excepting for short intervals of time, after the spring floods, or after continued heavy rains.

Had the island been thrown open for settlement years ago, it would be in a very different position, commercially speaking, from what it now is; but once opened, and found to be equally productive with the maritime provinces and Prince Edward Island, there is no reason why in a few decades it should

not rival the latter. For long neglected and discarded, Anticosti now has a chance of prominence, and the Dominion will hail the advent of another link in her chain, which, though it may never assume the title now borne by Prince Edward Island, "the Gem of the Gulf," may yet prove as valuable a jewel in the diadem of Confederation.

ABRADOR, an extensive peninsula on the E. coast of British North America, lat. from 50° to 65° N., and lon. 56° to 78° W., bounded on the south-east and east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic; on the north and west by Hudson's Strait and Hudson's Bay; and on the south-west by Rupert's River, Lake Mistassini and Betsiamites river. Extreme length 1,100 miles; breadth 470 miles. Area estimated at 450,000 square miles; or about equal to the British Islands, France and Prussia combined. Blanc Sablon, near the mouth of the North West river, is the eastern boundary of the Canadian part of this great peninsula, which includes the whole area draining into the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence. The portion belonging to Newfoundland is roughly defined as that which is drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic. The remaining area, draining into Hudson's Bay is called East Main, and is included in the North West Territories of the Dominion of Canada.

The interior of Labrador is very imperfectly known. Professor Hind, who explored it, describes it thus: "The table-land is 2,240 feet about the ocean at the sources of the east branch of the Moisic. It is pre-eminently sterile, and where the country is not burned cariboo moss covers the rocks. In the hollows and deep ravines are to be found stunted spruce, birch and aspens. The whole of the table land is strewed with an infinite number of boulders, sometimes three and four deep. These singular erratics are perched on the summit of every mountain and hill, often on the edges of cliffs, and they vary in size from one foot to twenty feet in diameter. Language fails to paint the awful desolation of the table-land of the Labrador peninsula.

The principal water shed is formed by the Wotchish mountains sending the

water which gathers on its side West, North and East. The principal rivers are the East Main or Stude, which flows nearly due west into the south-east extremity of James' Bay; the Great and Little Whale Rivers, which flow in the same direction, and fall in the south-east extremity of Hudson's Bay; the Kenogami and Koksoak, which flowing respectively north-east and north-west, unite their streams and fall into the Ungava or South Bay, off the S.E. of Hudson's Strait; and the Meschickemau or North West River, which flows east into the Strait of Belleisle. The lakes are very numerous, almost every river forming several by expanding during its course. The largest are Clear Water, in the west, which discharges itself by a stream of the same name into Hudson's Bay; Mistassini in the south, and Meschickemau, an expansion of the river of the same name.

The prevailing rocks on the coast are granite, gneiss and mica-slate. Above these, in some parts, is a bed of old red sandstone, about 200 feet thick, followed by secondary limestone. Towards the interior, the secondary formations disappear, and the primary become predominant. The surface, when seen at a distance from the sea, has a green and alluvial appearance, but is found, on examination, to be covered with moss and stunted shrubs. In the valleys, where the soil is sandy, and the temperature considerably above the average, juniper, birch and poplar trees are found growing, and form a covert during the summer for deer, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, otters, &c., till the approach of winter drives them to the coast.

The climate is too severe to ripen any of the ordinary cereals. Barley, sown and cut green, makes excellent fodder; potatoes and several species of culinary vegetables are said to do well. The whole of this vast wilderness is uninhabited by civilized man, with the exception of a few settlements on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic coasts, and some widely separated posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. Wandering tribes of Esquimaux occupy the northern coast of Labrador, while nomadic tribes of Naskapees, Mistassini and Montagnais

Indians are thinly scattered over the interior. The exports, which are chiefly through Newfoundland, are codfish, salmon, seal and whale oil and furs. Once the country was rich in fur bearing animals and cariboo or reindeer, but these are now greatly reduced in numbers. Of the eastern side hardly anything is known beyond the coast which has been carefully surveyed by Capt. Bayfield. Before his day it was on this bleak and dangerous coast that the great navigator, Captain Cook, first displayed those talents as a marine surveyor which gained for him the patronage of Sir Hugh Palliser, and drew public attention to his extraordinary enterprise. His charts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Straits of Belleisle are, to this day, a convincing proof of his fidelity, genius and discernment.

The Indians who inhabit the interior of Labrador are all tribes of the once great Algonquin race, whose domains extended, before the arrival of the "pale-faces," from the Rocky Mountains to Newfoundland, and from Labrador to the Carolinas. The aborigines of Newfoundland belonged to this wide spread race of red men. The Montagnais, or Mountaineers as they are commonly called, occupied the country along the lower St. Lawrence and the Gulf; the Sciffs, Naskapees and Mistassini are the Algonquins of Labrador proper, and coterminous with the Esquimaux. The Mountaineers, or "Hunting Indians" of Labrador, once formed a "great nation," and could bring into the field a thousand warriors to repel the incursions of the Esquimaux with whom they were constantly at war, and for whom they have still a bitter hatred and contempt.

They are slothful when not excited by war or the chase, cruel, revengeful and superstitious. Nearly all of them, like the Micmacs of Nova Scotia, profess the Roman Catholic faith; but they have imbibed little of the spirit of Christianity. They bring down furs to the settlements on the coast, and exchange them for ammunition and clothing. In the use of firearms they are very expert; but they are frequently compelled, by a scarcity of ammunition, to recur for support to their original

weapons, the bow and arrow, and with these they can kill a flying partridge at forty yards distance. Their canoes are made of birch-bark, and their sledges of a thin birch board, shod with slips of bone. The Mountaineers draw their own sledges, as their dogs are but small and used only for the purpose of hunting.

The Esquimaux of Labrador live almost entirely by fishing. They are partially Christianized and civilized through the praiseworthy exertions of Moravian missionaries. They exchange furs, oil and whalebone for ammunition, guns and clothing at the European settlements. They are mild, hospitable and honest. They are well provided with a peculiar breed of dogs, voracious and fierce, and so like wolves that they might easily be mistaken for these animals. In winter the Esquimaux travel with these dogs over the snow at the rate of from six to ten miles an hour; each sledge is drawn by ten or twelve dogs yoked two and two, a pair of the most sagacious being placed in front as leaders, and the whole guided by a long whip, without reins, the lash extending to the foremost dogs. Their huts are, in winter, embanked with turf and moss, excepting a small casement of oiled seal skin at the top. Without any fire but a lamp, these inhabitants are as warm as an oven. The passionate attachment of the Esquimaux to their frozen seas and icy plains is wonderful. They infinitely prefer their storm-beaten shores to the gentle waves and cerulean skies of more temperate regions. It is clear that they are a totally different race from the Red Indians of America. The Esquimaux are stunted in stature and essentially Mongolian in physiognomy, having a flattened nose, prominent profile and copper-colored skin. It is remarkable that the Esquimaux is the only family common to the Old World and the New.

During the brief Labrador summer the whole coast, for five hundred miles north of the Straits of Belleisle, swarms with fishermen from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the United States. They are engaged in the capture and cure of cod, salmon and herring. The total value of these fisheries is not less than a million sterling. Most

of the fishermen who frequent Labrador in summer are from Newfoundland. They proceed to the various fishing stations along the coast, in small vessels, often taking their families along with them, and reside ashore in temporary huts. They arrive about the end of June, when the ice is pretty well cleared away from the coast, and remain till the first or second week in October. A considerable part of the cod, salmon and herring is shipped by the supplying merchants direct from Labrador to foreign ports, but more of it is taken to St. John's, Harbor Grace and other places, where it is stored to be shipped according to the demand of foreign markets.

Bleak and savage as are the shores of Labrador, yet their appearance or aspect is often picturesque and grand, and sometimes strangely beautiful.

At Cape Chateau is a series of basaltic columns, wrought into the shape of an ancient castle (hence its name) the turrets, arches, loop-holes and keeps all beautifully represented. Here are materials for an artist not less attractive than the renowned Cave of Fingal. The famous Labrador feldspar is well known, and is abundant near the European settlements on the southern portion of the peninsula of Labrador.

Labrador was discovered by Cabot in 1497; and re-discovered by Hudson in 1610. The European settlements, all on the east coast, consist of Forteau and Bradore Bays, Anse Le Blanc, and the Moravian stations Main, Okhak, Hopedale and Hebron. The Hudson's Bay Company have several settlements in Labrador, and receive many valuable furs from it. The total population is supposed to be about 5,000.

#### APPENDIX.—INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Under the old *regime* emigration to Canada was not encouraged, and consequently few of the many hundreds who landed on its shores made it their home. But since Confederation the liberal policy instituted by the Macdonald-Cartier Government, and further developed by the Mackenzie Government, has had a most beneficial effect. Already the number of immigrants who have settled in the several provinces of the Dominion can be numbered by hundreds of thousands, and yet they are but a tithe of those who are certain to make Canada the country of their adoption.

The Dominion and Provincial Agents have been and are very active in their exertions to awaken and enlighten the people in the overcrowded countries of the old world as to the advantages which Canada offers as a home for the intending immigrant, by pointing out its vast undeveloped resources; by showing the field it offers for agricultural and other laborers; the channels it opens for artisans; and the demands for labor that will arise from the immense public works under construction and about to be undertaken, the labor for which must come, for the most part, from beyond the seas, the Dominion not having nearly sufficient, at present, for the supply of its own ordinary wants.

They have also pointed out the existence of millions of unsettled acres of prairie lands in Manitoba and the North West Territories, of the richest productive capacity,—lands which are probably more favorable for the growth of wheat in greater abundance and perfection than those of any other country in the world; and which at no distant day it is believed and hoped will become the homes of millions of people from the old world.

With reference to the class of immigrants of whom Canada is most in need, the Minister of Agriculture has placed the following memorandum before the Imperial Government:

"The classes of laborers whose labor is most in demand, are the agricultural, agriculture being, at present, the chief interest of the Dominion. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied laborers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected,—notably the Canada Pacific Railway and the Canadian Canal System.

"The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen.

"There is everywhere, in town and country, a large demand for female domestic servants of good character.

"Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their

arrival, by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

"The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country, constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry; and they cause a large demand for immigrant labor.

"The getting out of timber from the forests and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion; but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labor which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for immigrant labor.

"The Fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labor adapted to them.

"The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labor, which it is expected will be increased to a very large extent, in the immediate future.

"It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary persons. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself and unknown or unfriended immigrants seeking employment in them, might encounter painful disappointments.

"The number of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labor market."

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last-named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several Provincial Governments. In all of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which Government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territory are held by the Dominion Governments, which at present gives free grants of

160 acres in Manitoba on the condition of settlement. Dominion lands are also sold for 4s. 2d. sterling per acre.

The Dominion lands are surveyed in blocks of 12 miles square, and these blocks are subdivided into four Townships of six miles square each; these again into 36 sections of one mile square, or 640 acres each; and each section into quarters of 160 acres each.

The Legislature of Ontario has set apart a large area of country north of Toronto where the emigrant can obtain, free of charge, a farm of one hundred acres; and agents are specially engaged to conduct the emigrant to those lands and assist them in making a selection of a farm. These lands are protected from seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the Patent, and for 20 years after its issue by a "Homestead Exemption Act."

The Province of Ontario furthermore allows \$6 (£1 4s. 8d sig.) towards defraying the passage money of every adult emigrant who becomes a resident in that Province.

The Legislatures of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, also actively promote the interests of emigrants, and offer solid advantages to induce them to settle in those Provinces.

The Dominion Government has this year voted a large sum of money in aid of emigration. Numerous agents have been sent to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, supplied with maps and pamphlets furnishing the fullest information as to rates of labor, cost of food and clothing; where mechanics and laborers are most in demand; where the best agricultural hands can be obtained; and with detailed estimates of the cost of moving from Europe to any part of the Dominion.

The ocean steamers from Europe land emigrants at Levis, a town facing the city of Quebec. Roomy and commodious quarters, free of charge, are provided for the emigrants about one hundred yards from the landing stage, where the passenger cars of the Grand Trunk railway run alongside. These quarters are clean and airy, amply provided with facilities for washing and cooking, and provisions of all kinds can be bought, either cooked or uncooked, at reasonable rates. The Government agent in charge at Levis,

preserves order amongst the emigrants, protects them from imposition, sees that they procure wholesome food at moderate rates, takes charge of the sick and destitute, and furnishes all enquirers with full and reliable information as to railway and steamboat fares and the best routes to reach their destination. The Minister of Agriculture, who has had long experience as to the requirements of emigrants, and thoroughly understands how they can best be assisted, has also placed trustworthy and intelligent agents at Montreal, and other important stations along the main line of travel; hence the emigrant who appeals to any of the Government agents at any station in the Dominion for advice or assistance, may feel confident that he will be protected from imposition, and aided in reaching his destination.

The sober, honest, and industrious emigrant, in the enjoyment of good health, can at once command wages more than sufficient to house, clothe and feed his family; and if he be prudent and place his spare wages in the Government Savings bank, where he will receive 5 per cent. interest on deposits, he must in a few years become independent. The climate of the Dominion is as healthy as that of England, and longevity equally common, though those who indulge in the whisky bottle in Canada are doomed to an early grave. One special advantage the emigrant can command in almost every part of the old settled Provinces, namely, an excellent education for his children, free of cost.

#### AVERAGE WAGES PAID IN CANADA.

	Currency.	Stg.
Blacksmiths, per day.....	\$1 50 ..	£0 6 0
Bakers, "	1 50 ..	0 6 0
Brickmakers, "	1 50 ..	0 6 0
Bricklayers, "	2 75 ..	0 11 0
Carpenters, "	1 75 ..	0 7 0
Cabinetmakers, "	1 75 ..	0 7 0
Laborers, "	1 25 ..	0 5 0
Millwrights, "	2 00 ..	0 8 0
Masons, "	2 75 ..	0 11 0
Painters, "	1 75 ..	0 7 0
Plasterers, "	1 75 ..	0 7 0
Printers, "	1 50 ..	0 6 0
Stonecutters, "	2 75 ..	0 11 0
Shoemakers, "	1 50 ..	0 6 0
Tailors, "	1 75 ..	0 7 0
Watchmakers, "	1 50 ..	0 6 0
Farm laborers, per month, and board)	17 00 ..	3 8 0
Servant Maids, "	6 00 ..	1 4 0

Currency. Stg.
Lumbermen, common hands, per month, and board)

It is to be observed in connection with this table that many mechanics and skilled artisans work by the piece, and consequently earn much higher wages. Printers, for example, working by the piece, earn from \$15 to \$20 per week. Likewise stonecutters, masons, bricklayers, brickmakers, carpenters, quarrymen, &c.

The hours of labor in Canada are generally from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and 7½ a.m. to 6½ p.m. in winter, 10 hours. In a few large establishments 9 hours constitute a day's labor; in some others the workmen are granted a half holiday on Saturdays. Saturday is the usual pay day.

It may be stated in connection with the rate of wages that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in. The following are average prices in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick:

Currency. Stg.
Bread, 3 lb. loaf..... \$0 12 £0 0 6
Butter, per lb., salt..... 0 20 0 0 10
Beef, per lb..... 0 10 0 0 7
Cheese, per lb..... 0 15 0 0 7
Coffee, per lb..... 0 80 0 1 3
Flour, per bbl. of 200 lbs... 6 50 1 6 0
Firewood, per cord..... 5 00 1 0 0
Ham, per lb..... 0 12 0 0 6
Herrings, per bbl..... 5 00 1 0 0
Oatmeal, per 200 lbs..... 5 75 1 3 0
Mutton, per lb..... 0 12 0 0 6
Pork, per lb..... 0 10 0 0 5
Potatoes, per bushel..... 0 30 0 1 3
Soap, yellow, per lb..... 0 05 0 0 3
Sugar, brown, per lb..... 0 10 0 0 0
Tea, per lb..... 0 50 0 2 2
Tobacco..... 0 30 0 1 5
" Native grown..... 0 20 0 0 0

The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind, in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States.

Emigrants to Canada are strongly advised to take the St. Lawrence route. It is 448 miles shorter than that by way of New York, and possesses the advantage of smooth water—of inland navi-

gation for about one-third of the whole distance. It may be added that the scenery of the St. Lawrence is amongst the finest in the world,—a fact which possesses many charms for those who travel. The distance from Liverpool to New York is 3097 miles, fare £6 6s. stg.; from Liverpool to Quebec, by the route taken by the Ocean steamer, 2649 miles, fare £4 15s. stg., or with special warrant, £2 5s. stg.

#### IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The appointment of an Agent General of Canada in London and the establishment of Immigration Bureaus in the chief cities of the United Kingdom and Europe, together with the liberal policy of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, has tended largely to turn the tide of immigration to our shores and to induce thousands to settle. There is no doubt that Canada offers the best field in the world for immigration. Her resources are vast and her means of communication by land or water unexcelled. Agriculturists, mechanics and laborers will find in Canada more than sufficient for their several callings. Canada is computed to be at least three and a half millions of square miles, and embraces some of the richest landscape scenery in the world; is here and there adorned with beautiful cities, towns and villages; is traversed in almost every direction with railways; and is governed by that monarchical system which has made England the greatest of nations. Religious liberty prevails in all its parts; the highest education is afforded to the most humble—free; and such laws are from time to time enacted by its legislators as may prove beneficial and tend to increase its prosperity. Canadians are noted for their loyalty to the British Crown. They have a deep love and reverence for the noble Queen who now reigns over them, and should occasion offer there is not one but would be willing to sacrifice his life for her and for his country.

We might enlarge on the many advantages which Canada offers for settlement, but the reader will find in the descriptions in this work such a full amount of information that it is unnecessary to repeat the substance here.

The following table shows the total

number of immigrants that have entered the Dominion annually since Confederation, the numbers that have passed through to the United States, and the numbers that have permanently settled in Canada:

	Arrivals.	Passed through.	Settled
1868	71,448	58,683	12,765
1869	74,365	57,202	18,680
1870	69,019	44,818	24,706
1871	65,723	37,949	27,778
1872	89,186	52,608	36,578
1873	98,109	49,059	50,950
1874	80,023	40,649	38,375
	548,871	340,463	209,875

This table shows a steady increase up to the close of 1873, but a falling off in 1874, caused by the depression of trade in the United States; the surplus supply of labor there; and the sharp competition of New Zealand and the Australian Colonies. No less than 53,958 emigrants sailed for Great Britain for the Antipodes in 1874.

The bulk of the immigration of 1874 was of the agricultural class, a class for which there is a demand far in excess of the supply.

The total number of arrivals in Canada from 1851 to the close of 1874 was 1,308,426. Of this number 572,684 settled in Canada and 780,742 went to the United States.

The total expenditure of the Government of Canada for 1874, for Immigration purposes, was \$281,418, the several provinces showing an aggregate expenditure for the same object of \$237,823, making a total of \$529,236. The sum of \$61,269 was spent in free passages from Quebec to the West in 1874.

With the well organized system of immigration service now in force, and the assiduous means put forth to induce and assist immigrants to settle in Canada, there appears every encouragement to hope that a large population will annually settle in some portion of our immense territory.

The following are the names and addresses of the Immigration Agents of Canada in the United Kingdom and Europe:

Edward Jenkins, M.P., Agent General, Canada Government buildings, King st., Westminster, London.

John Dyke, London office.

C. Foy, 11 Claremont st., Belfast, Ireland.

G. T. Haigh, Liverpool, England.

R. Murdoch, Glasgow, Scotland.

H. J. Larkin, South of Ireland.

H. J. Richards, Channel Islands.

P. De Cazes, 12 Avenue Lamothe Piquet, Paris.

G. Bossange, 16 Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris.

H. Matheson, Gottenberg, Sweden.

Richard Berns, 32 Marché au Cheveux, Antwerp.

C. Brown, Havre.

P. Rommell & Co., and A. Zwilchenhart, Bale, Switzerland.

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